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EUROPEAN NEWS.

American Congressional Customs in the British Parliament.

Important Speech on Religious Liberty in the Cortes.

The Recent Festivities in the Eternal City.

Plots Against the Life of the Viceroy of Egypt.

The steamship *Hermann*, which left Bremen April 17 and Southampton April 20, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Siberia*.

The resignation of a well-known stipendiary magistrate in London has recently been announced, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but not its cause. The learned gentleman had, in fact, run away with the wife of a merchant and justice of the peace, living in the same town, a lady who is said to be possessed of £100,000 in her own right. The stipendiary magistrate is married and has children. The lady has returned to her husband.

The *Gaulois* announces that M. TAILLEFER, the cashier of one of the largest insurance companies in Paris, has embezzled a sum of 1,460,000 francs. Less clever than Mr. HIGGS, he allowed himself to be caught, and is now at Mazas. He had been thirty-nine years in the company's employ. The chairman proposed to hush the matter up, and offered to put down £20,000 toward making up the defalcations, but, the *Gaulois* adds, the other director refused.

A duel took place on April 17 in the Ile de Croissy, near Paris, between M. DES PERRIERES, a writer in the *Nain Jaune*, and M. MEYER, of the *Paris*. The cause of the meeting was an offensive sketch, published in the first-named journal, of "Duke John," one of the pseudonyms of M. MEYER. The latter demanded satisfaction, and the seconds arranged that the combatants should first use pistols and exchange four balls, and that then, if no sufficient result were arrived at, should continue the fight with swords. The first fire passed over harmlessly, but on the pistols being reloaded, one ball passed close to M. DES PERRIERES' ear, while the other struck M. MEYER in the side, passing on until stopped by a bone. The wound was immediately dressed, but without the lead being then extracted. No danger is apprehended.

On April 18 the inhabitants of Zurich adopted, by 34,441 against 22,351 votes, the new cantonal Constitution, which is of a purely democratic character.

A Ministerial crisis appeared to be imminent at The Hague, on the subject of the bill the Dutch Government has brought forward to grant a sum of eleven millions of florins (2f. 10c. each) for the construction of railways in the island of Java; the State thinks it necessary to assist the Colony, the prosperity of which is seriously compromised, and which is not, as formerly, a source of profit to the mother country. The First Chamber was, however, opposed to the credit, and the matter was to be made a Cabinet question.

In the Spanish Cortes on April 17, the Government were asked why no iron-clad vessels had been sent to Cuba. Admiral TOPETE, in reply, said that the *Victoria*, an iron-clad, had left on the previous day. Twenty-two vessels were already at the island, he added, and others were preparing to leave, but there were not sailors enough to man them. Admiral TOPETE concluded by stating that the present Spanish Squadron might not, perhaps, "suffice to maintain the integrity of the island as a portion of Spanish territory."

The archives of the Holy Synod, St. Petersburg, which contain materials of the highest value for the history of the Russian Church and religious legislation, have remained hitherto but little known and almost inaccessible to the studies of the learned. The Emperor ALEXANDER has just authorised the appointment of a special commission charged to place these documents in order, and to publish a certain number of them.

The *Friend of India* newspaper says there is still severe famine in that country. About Sepree there was much misery. Hundreds flocked to the station in every stage of starvation. There were some 1,500 paupers, many of them past work. Day by day bodies were found of those who had fainted and died before they could reach the relief-house which the English have started. All had joined to support the fund for food—every European, the sowars of the First Cavalry, and the traders of the bazaar. The Maharajah SINDIA subscribed to it, and has given 2,000 rupees to build a travelers' serai and so give present employment for those who can labor. At Goona similar scenes were going on. The political agent, Captain BRADFORD, had organized a fund to feed the sufferers who gather there, and to this also the officers and men of the Central India Horse had subscribed. The Government of India, without reference to the territory of the starving wanderers, had given 2,000 rupees as a grant in aid at Sepree, and would no doubt be equally liberal at Goona.

The usual scourge of the Australian Summer—bush fires—has this season caused a great extent of damage. At Colac, a very large extent of country, principally pastural, had been swept; many destructive fires had raged along the coast between Cape Otway and Port Fairy; and a large number of farmers at and near Bullarook had their places utterly devastated. In many cases the fences and the whole produce of the year's harvest were consumed, and the unfortunate landholders had been deprived of everything they possessed.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Irish Church—Further Discussions in Parliament—American Congressional Customs—Scenes in Both Houses—Mr. Dickens and the Critics—English Caricatures—Adventures of a Bigamist—The Royal Tourists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17, 1869.

The bill for arranging the dissolution of the Irish Church is once more before the House of Commons, and the discussions which arise upon its details in committee are not wanting in warmth and animation, whatever may be thought of their merit or originality. The subject has been talked to death, but some people are not tired of it, although I fancy your readers cannot be reckoned among that number. The proceedings this week have amounted, practically, to this—the Conservatives have tried to arrest the progress of the bill, and failed. They have next endeavored to mutilate it in committee, and in this attempt also they were unsuccessful. The details of these operations would prove extremely uninteresting and tiresome read a fortnight after their occurrence, and consequently I abstain from entering into any description of them. This course is the more incumbent upon me from the almost certain knowledge that the bill will pass in its entirety in the House of Commons, and that the great struggle—one might almost say the only struggle worth the attention of foreign observers now—will take place in the House of Lords. There a resolute effort will probably be made to throw the whole bill overboard, and if it is accomplished—look out for a row! The Radicals have the day in their own hands, and Mr. GLADSTONE goes into a frenzy when he is crowded. He would be the first to raise the cry, "Down with the House of Lords" if his present scheme is interfered with. There are stormy times before us, and the verbiage which is nightly poured forth in the House of Commons will be changed by-and-bye for an earnestness which many of our public men seem little prepared for.

What it may interest American publishers to be informed of is the rapidity with which Congressional customs are being adopted in the British Parliament. The subject passes with little or no comment here, but it is far better worthy of consideration than many of the topics on which columns of leaders are written. In the first place, the caucus system of managing public business has taken a wonderful hold upon members during the present session—which, you will remember, is the first of a new Parliament. The "Tea-room" of the House of Commons acquired a certain degree of notoriety during the reform debates of 1867-68, but it is now almost as important as the House itself. Party leaders issue calls from thence, and discuss with their followers the course which ought to be taken in reference to any particular measure. If a private member has a bill in hand, he gets up a caucus on his own account, and settles with his friends the mode of proceeding with his scheme. The effect of this is that the Liberal side of the House, by whom this expedient has chiefly been tried, are far more united within the House itself, when a measure comes under discussion, than they ever were before. This formal adoption of the caucus is a very different thing from the general summons issued to a party by its recognized leader to meet for the purpose of consultation over a grand campaign. Such occasions were exceptional and rare, but scarcely a day now passes when the caucus is not made to answer some useful end.

As a necessary consequence, the power of the majority begins to be oppressive. The preliminary arrangement and disposition of the forces has shown the majority exactly what they are able to effect, and they go into the House with a feeling of contempt for their opponents. They will listen to them, perhaps, but they do not condescend to answer them. Thus, on Thursday evening a five or six hours' debate was kept up entirely by one side—always a difficult feat, as Mr. DISRAELI afterward said. The speakers were none of them in the first rank of the Opposition, but still the question at issue is admitted to be one of vast importance: Mr. GLADSTONE himself has said that no more important question was ever brought before the House of Commons. Under such circumstances, the arguments of the Opposition were at least entitled to respectful attention. But the majority knew their strength, and resolved to use it. At first they tried absolutely to gag Conservative speakers. Several caucuses had been held in the course of the afternoon, and orders had proceeded from Mr. GLADSTONE that no one on the Liberal side of the House should reply to any speech. His followers in their zeal went a step further than this, and tried to put an end to all speaking. There cannot be a moment's doubt that, if that ingenious device known in Congress as "the previous question" existed in Parliamentary practice, it would have been turned to account the night before last. But with us the "previous question" means simply a resolution for taking a vote of the House with regard to the expediency of coming to any decision on the question raised, and it may be debated. It does not have the effect of shutting off debate.

The majority, then, lacked this formidable instrument, and the only way they could suppress the minority was by shouting them down. This plan was tried for more than two hours. The Liberals kept up a constant din in the Chamber, interrupting speakers by every means not absolutely prohibited by Parliamentary law, and endeavoring to prevent a single word being heard. They cried "Divide" until they were hoarse, but the Conservatives "got their backs up," as the saying goes, and would not be silenced against their will. As the dinner hour approached, the shouters grew hungry, and gradually went home to dinner. There was an interval of comparative peace, and the Conservatives made the most of it. In a few months' time, if all this goes on unchecked, we shall see the minority reduced to filibustering, and as members of Parliament are obliged to leave the House in order to record their votes, this means of defence will not be altogether unattended with inconvenience to the assailants.

ART AND MISERY.

The next exhibition of the Royal Academy will be held in the new building, so that there is an end of the inconvenient rooms in the Trafalgar-square. The principal living artists have contributed to the exhibition, which is expected to be rather above the average than below it. What anxious hearts there are at this moment awaiting the decision of the Committee which decides the acceptance or rejection of pictures! Many a poor artist has staked all his hopes on the work of the past year, sent in with fear and trembling for examination, perhaps only to be rejected after all. There must be some disappointed men. Only last night one of the city Coroners held an inquest on the body of a poor French artist who had been at work upon one picture for *five* years. He neglected all other work for that, and gradually fell into debt and difficulty. He thought of sending it to the Royal Academy, but health and spirits alike gave way. His landlady testified that he was in "poor circumstances, his principal food being a loaf of bread and a pint of milk daily." He owed six weeks' rent, but at last seeing that he was absolutely without food, his landlady lent him a small trifle of money. The poor fellow said, "Thank you; God bless you." One morning they tapped at his door, but there was no answer. He had died in his bed of starvation. So runs, alas! many a tale of London life. I never look round upon this huge city without feeling sad to think how many breaking hearts there always are among so large a mass of human beings. To London men anxious to get on in the world still come—but how few of them are ever heard of again!

MR. DICKENS AND HIS CRITICS.

The dinner given to Mr. DICKENS recently, at Liverpool, has given rise to some criticisms upon his true place in literature. The *Spectator*, while pronouncing the very highest eulogiums on Mr. DICKENS' *humor*, denies that he possesses some higher qualities which over-enthusiastic admirers have ascribed to him. "Half the geniality which is supposed to be Mr. DICKENS' great merit, is the most vulgar good-humor of temperament—a strong disposition to approve the distribution of punch and plum-pudding, slap men heartily on the back, and kiss pretty women behind doors." The writer also speaks of Mr. DICKENS' "mawkish and unreal sentimentalism," of "multitudinous passages tending to excite nausea," and says that Mr. DICKENS "has brought people to think that there is a sort of piety in being gushing and maudlin." But as a humorist the critic takes Mr. DICKENS to be without a rival in any age of the world—"not even excepting ARISTOPHANES or SHAKESPEARE." Perhaps Mr. DICKENS will reconcile himself to the powder for the sake of the jam in which it is presented.

ENGLISH CARICATURES.

The series of caricatures of many of our leading public men now in course of publication in *Vanity Fair* has already attracted much attention. The drawings are excellent, and the likeness of the men depicted is so accurate as a rule that the face itself can scarcely be called a caricature. The characteristic attitudes and positions of the persons selected are points which have been carefully studied by the artist, whoever he may be. Perhaps the worst sketches of the series have been those of Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI—among the earliest published. The artist has evidently improved with practice. The sketch of Mr. LOWE [illegible] mirable; Lord GRANVILLE was very good, and the three latest issued have excited general praise, even from artists. They represent the Marquis of HARTINGTON, Mr. STANSFELD and the Duke of ARGYLL. The Duke of ARGYLL is a good portrait, and the color of his hair is not much exaggerated. The letter-press comments are not worth very much, but Mr. STANSFELD was very well touched off last week, and the Duke of ARGYLL this. Of the Duke the writer says:

"Imperious to an extraordinary degree, he would, had he not been called by a fatal destiny to legislate for grown men, have been a most excellent instructor of youth, and in that case he would probably have succeeded in impressing to a certain extent upon the next generation the views he might have either formed or collected."

No one can have heard the Duke of ARGYLL speak without feeling that he would have made an excellent pedagogue. The general articles in *Vanity Fair* nobody reads—indeed, the publication was a failure until it began to issue these cartoons. Its sale now is, I am assured, immense. The proprietors are making a fortune. Here is a hint for American publishers and artists. Surely there are plenty of men to caricature in and around Washington, to say nothing of other cities! As for the artists, there cannot be any deficiency of them, and Mr. NAST's pencil is at least equal to that of the gentleman who is drawing for *Vanity Fair*. If the sketches were executed in colors they would be certain, in my humble opinion, to prove a great success.

ADVENTURES OF A BIGAMIST.

Perhaps you may remember that Sir EARDLEY C. EARDLEY was convicted not long ago of bigamy, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. One of the ladies whom he beguiled into a false marriage was an American. I am sorry to say that the rascal has been released from prison by order of the Home Secretary, of course long before the expiration of his sentence. It is a scandalous business, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* has done good service in calling attention to it. Sir EARDLEY C. EARDLEY was, it appears, pining in prison—poor injured innocent! It was necessary that he should go abroad in order to preserve his precious health, and have another opportunity of rendering himself eligible for transportation. His failing health, however, might not alone have procured his release from prison, but he happens to be a near relative of the present First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. CHILDERS, one of Mr. GLADSTONE's principal colleagues. The "screw" was applied to another member of the Ministry, and the felon was let loose again upon society. You complain of the facility with which criminals are allowed to evade justice in New-York, but I defy you to produce a more shameful example than this. There was no circumstance in Sir EARDLEY C. EARDLEY's case which entitled him to mercy—he was as deliberate a bigamist as ever lived, and, as the *Pall Mall* truly says, his "sentence was regarded as a light one by those who followed the details of the case, and especially by those who believed that on that occasion Sir EARDLEY was not tried for his first offence." There is no knowing how many women this villain had entrapped. Yet, because he is the relative of a Cabinet Minister—for what other cause is there?—he is liberated from prison when less than three months of his sentence had expired. The man is now showing himself off all round London, and had the impudence the other day to present himself at a club. He seems to be far from having any intention of going abroad. "Of course," as the *Pall Mall* suggests, "it may be that the interesting criminal is only waiting to redeem his promise of departure till he is married again." There will, I trust, be some inquiry made into this unpardonable exercise of official clemency. Some one will probably "ask a question" in the House of Commons, and Mr. BRUCE will have the opportunity of explaining the reason why a very lenient sentence was remitted. The case can never be allowed to rest where it is.

THE ROYAL TOURISTS.

The Prince and Princess of WALES have had a delightful tour in the East, and they will come back laden with magnificent presents. The Sultan has given the Princess a bracelet worth £10,000. They have seen every spot to the best possible advantage, and one of the Prince's suite is now sending an account of the conclusion of the journey to the *Times*, Dr. RUSSELL having returned home. It was intended that the tour should have lasted till far into May, but the Queen is said to have written to the Prince to return—for reasons of her own.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

I frequently see in the NEW-YORK TIMES an interesting article giving an account of transactions which have taken place in real estate. This leads me to suppose that a few notes of similar transactions here may, perhaps, be interesting to your readers, and even useful for purposes of comparison. During the past week an estate in Hertfordshire, comprising about 120 acres, sold for £5,600. Among the sales of houses have been the following: The lease at £45 per annum of a house in Duchess-street, Portland-place, London, sold for £1,700. A house in the suburb of Camberwell, free from ground rent, with a term of 400 years unexpired, sold for £1,800. The house lets for £84 per annum. I need not say that in the more fashionable parts of London leases are no longer granted for so long a term as this. Ninety-nine years is now the outside time allowed to the builder, and he generally lets the house for a term of fifteen or twenty years only, taking his chance of the locality improving in value. Some freehold business premises, situated on the south side of the Thames, were sold for £3,300. They let at £140 per annum. A residence at Wimbledon Park, (three or four miles from London,) with about two acres of ground, sold yesterday for £4,900. A house opposite Holland Park, of a second-rate character, sold for £2,610—term of lease eighty-three years, ground rent £6. per annum. L.

SPANISH CORTES.

The Debate on the Constitution—Liberty of Worship—Magnificent Speech of Emilio Castelar—Extraordinary Scene in the Chamber.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, April 12, 1869.

It being understood that Rev. Father MANTEROLA, Canon of Vittoria, and one of the most learned and eloquent members of the Spanish clergy, would address the Cortes to-day against the project of the Constitution, the tribunes were filled, long before the hour at which the Chamber usually meets, with crowds of eager auditors. The reverend Deputy is a spare, ascetic-looking man, very measured and deliberate in his gestures, and on rising to speak he quitted the place where he usually sits and took up his position in the vacant space which serves as a passage-way between the benches, so as to be as free and unencumbered as possible in his movements. Attired in the loose sotan which the clergy are in the habit of wearing on all occasions here, and which, in the energy of his action, kept continually falling from his shoulders, he would have formed a fine subject for an historical picture in which the interest is concentrated on a single figure. Great anticipations had been formed of his speech by the new Catholic Party, and to a certain extent he did not disappoint them. Although characterized by more of the pulpit than the Parliamentary style of oratory, it was yet an able and eloquent harangue, and at its close the reactionists fancied that it had greatly strengthened their position. The result, however, proved to be quite the reverse, as the speech led to one of the most crushing rejoinders ever made in a Parliamentary assembly. But I must not anticipate.

The reverend Deputy commenced by stating that he considered Spain to be on the brink of chaos, and the project of the Constitution was the mouth of the abyss. He was profoundly grieved at the attacks made on the Catholic [illegible] the Jews, but the Catholic Church never molested them. They were persecuted by the civil power, and not by the Church, and the proof was that they had to [illegible] where they were treated with clemency. He could understand intolerance in the Catholic Church, because it represented authority which was bound to repress disorder and heresy, but intolerance was absurd and ridiculous in the Protestant Church, which proclaimed and founded the doctrine of free examination. Entering more fully into a discussion of the text of the Constitution, he declared himself a passionate partisan of all national liberties, but a true Catholic could not admit the absolute liberty of worship. Referring to article 21, which says, "The Spanish nation binds itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion," he considered that this declaration was couched in very cold terms for a people so ardently Catholic as the Spanish nation. Instead of saying the nation "binds itself," it should state that the nation "is bound;" because, having seized the property of the clergy, this obligation was sanctioned by the Concordat. But if this first phrase satisfied him but little, that which followed satisfied him still less. It ran thus: "The public or private exercise of every other form of worship is guaranteed to every foreigner residing in Spain, without any other limit than the universal rules of morality and right. If any Spaniards should profess another religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph will be applicable to them." He believed that if this clause were adopted, religions of every kind would introduce themselves in Spain, bringing with them their sacrifices of human blood and their practices of polygamy. He wanted those who spoke so often of the United States, and who were in the habit of citing it as an example in their numerous speeches, to tell him, with the good faith which usually characterised them, if they had ever stopped to examine the real cause of the greatness of the American people. It was a great error to attribute it to freedom of worship. It was due to what came after, but which was not the effect of that religious liberty. The United States prospered from its juvenile ardor, and it counted among its population a respectable number of Catholics. Did they know what the emigrants to that country had amounted to since 1825? About 1,500,000 souls. Did they know in what class there was the largest number of conversions? Among the officers of the army, who recognized in the clergy the representatives of Christ and the envoys of God. If Spain cast herself into the arms of "free worship," abandoned by God, she would utterly perish, her name would disappear from the list of civilized nations, and she would fall into a deep grave, over which might be written this epitaph: "Here lies an apostate who renounced eternal for temporal riches, and who has passed away from the latter after having lost the former." [Laughter and partial cheers.]

Señor CASTELAR then claimed permission to correct some of the statements made by the reverend Deputy, and having obtained it, proceeded to address the Chamber as follows:

"SEÑORES DIPUTADOS: Immense is the misfortune for me, but greater for the Cortes, to find myself forced, by the duties of my position and by duties of courtesy, to occupy almost every afternoon, against my will, the attention of this Chamber. I hope the Cortes will pardon me, and not attribute such long and continuous discourses to my intemperance of speech! I solemnly promise not to speak again for some time, and especially in the debate on the totality of the Constitution! The illustrious Señor RIOS ROSAS said, with the authority which his speech, talent, eloquence and character give him, that he doubted if he had any right to give me counsel. Not only has he the right, but he has the duty to counsel a beginner, to counsel a youth. When Señor RIOS ROSAS counseled me that I should not treat the Church with such acerbity, a great doubt filled my soul. I doubted if I had been just. I doubted if I had been prudent. But then I attacked no belief; I attacked no worship. I only said that the Church, organized as a power of the State, could not fail to bring about grand perturbations, for in its anxiety to subject the civil authority to its criterion of absolute and heavenly-revealed authority, it would constantly menace all rights. Gentlemen, if I had any doubts, if I had any remorse, they have vanished before the words of Señor MONTEROLA. The reverend Deputy, with the authority which his knowledge, his virtues, his high representation in the Church, his higher representation in this Chamber give him, has revealed to us what is the criterion of the clergy upon modern rights, upon the national sovereignty, upon religious toleration, and upon the future of the nation. If I had not found all I said, if I had not seen that they reprove our conscience, that they reprove civil rights, and that they reprove our policy, I confess that in my first speech I should have deceived myself, and with all my heart I would have repented. But Señor MONTEROLA has employed all this afternoon in affirming and confirming my words. He has said to us that he combats the national sovereignty, for he does not find in it the formula of the sovereignty of the Church. Have we not seen that after so many cataclysms, after the conclusion of the religious wars, after the advent of so many laical States, after so many Concordats, in which the Church has had to accept the civil existence of many religions, even though she agreed to them, she has not been able to lose her ancient criterion—the criterion of GREGORY VII. and INNOCENT III.—but still believes that all civil powers are a usurpation of her sovereign power!

Gentlemen, none more than I have applauded the presence of Señor MONTEROLA in this place, the presence of the illustrious Bishop of Jaen, and the presence of the illustrious Cardinal of Santiago! I believe that this Chamber would not be the genuine expression of the country if there had not come to it those who guard the sacred deposit of our ancient belief, and who direct the morals of our families. I look on them with much respect, and with great veneration for their talents, their age and the exalted ministry they represent. Consecrated from an early age to the worship of abstract and pure ideas, in the midst of a society delivered in reality very much to the worship of materialism, very attached to the bank-note, in that species of indifferentism in which the spirit has fallen, my idea admits that there must be something of the infinite, something of the divine. But, gentlemen, I say more. I make a greater concession to the gentlemen who sit on these benches, (nods of approval from the Bishops.) I make a concession which I ought to make, for it is true. When liberty comes the material bonds are loosened; when the material bonds are loosened the moral bonds are tightened! Thus it is necessary for a society to live freely; it is absolutely indispensable that it should have grand moral bonds, grand bonds of ideas, rights and duties—duties imposed not by civil authority nor by armies, but by its own reason and by its own conscience! For this, gentlemen, I have not seen when I have been to *enslaved* peoples, I have never seen the festival of Sunday kept! I have never seen it kept in Spain! I have never seen it kept in France! The Sabbath among an enslaved people is a saturnalia. On the other hand, I have seen the Sunday celebrated with an extraordinary severity, with a severity of customs which astonishes, among the only two *free* peoples which I have visited in my extensive peregrinations throughout Europe—in Switzerland and in England. And how is this? I know how it is. It is because there are bonds of custom and intelligence which do not exist where religion is imposed by force, by means of artificial and mechanical laws, upon the will and the conscience! So it is that a Russian Prince once remarked to me in Geneva, that they had more liberty in St. Petersburg than in New-York; and on my asking him how, he answered, 'For a very simple reason. I am very fond of music, and in St. Petersburg I can play my violin on Sundays, while I cannot do it in New-York!' The separation of the Church from the State, like freedom of worship and religious liberty, engenders this grand principle—the voluntary acceptation of religion, or of metaphysics, or of the morality each individual has in his conscience. Señor MANTEROLA knows what St. Paul says: '*Nihil* [illegible] *religio.*' There is nothing so voluntary as religion. The great TERTULLIAN, in his letter to [illegible]

[illegible] I could wish that Señor MANTEROLA would have the goodness to tell me in what part of the Valley of Jehoshaphat the soul of the State called Spain will be found on the "day of judgment!" One day a great German poet was traveling toward the pole. It was one of those immense polar nights in which the rose-colored auroras reflected themselves upon the snow and ice. The spectacle was magnificent—was immense. He had at his side a missionary. Suddenly a whale moved, and the missionary said, "Look! Before this grand and extraordinary spectacle even the whale is moved and praises God!" Soon after a naturalist joined them, and the German said, "You naturalists suppress the divine action in your science; but here this missionary has said to me that when this grand spectacle is offered to view by nature, even the whale moves and praises God!" The naturalist answered the German poet, "It is not so. It is because there are certain blue hairs which enter into the body of the whale, and on fixing themselves on certain points of the nervous system, trouble him and oblige him to move, for this animal so great, and which contains so many tuns of oil, has not one single atom of religious feeling!" Very well, exactly the same can one say of the State! This animal so great has not one atom of religious feeling! And if not, in the name of whom did Señor MANTEROLA, at the end of his speech, condemn the grand errors and excesses, cause at the same time of their perdition, which in the matter of religion the French Revolutionists committed? Señor MANTEROLA must not believe that we are here to defend the errors of our friends; as we do not believe ourselves infallible; as we do not believe ourselves sinless, nor depositaries of the truth; as we do not believe we have the eternal rules of morality and of sight, when our friends make mistakes we condemn their mistakes; when those who have preceded us in the defence of the republican idea err, we say they have erred, for we have not had the spirit of humanity mortgaged to us for nineteen centuries! Gentlemen, BARNAVE, who understood better than others of his contemporaries of the French Revolution, said, "I ask in the name of conscience liberty, I ask in the name of conscience that the edict of the King's, which expelled the Jesuits, may be revoked." The Chamber did not wish to accede to it, but it might have been, if not a more prudent measure, at any rate a wiser and more progressive one than the measure, requiring from the clergy the civil oaths which brought such complications and so many misfortunes upon the French Revolution. In the name of the principle Señor MANTEROLA has sustained this afternoon, that the State can and ought to impose a religion on its subjects, HENRY VIII., of England, could in one day change the Catholic religion for the Protestant! So also, THEODOSIUS, by a species of *coup d'état* similar to that of the 18th Brumaire, could change in the Roman Senate the Pagan religion for the Catholic religion! So also, later, the French Convention had the weakness to accept for a moment the worship of the Goddess of Reason! So also, later still, ROBESPIERRE proclaimed the dogma of the Supreme Being, saying that all ought to believe in God to be French citizens—an error such that it soon led to the restoration of the Church and the Monarchy! BONAPARTE believed in THEODOSIUS, that Emperor who by a *coup d'état* imposed Christianity on the Roman Senate as the exclusive religion, and hesitated whether he should restore in France the ancient Catholicism or impose the new Protestantism! He decided at last for Catholicism only, for it was essentially authoritative and obliged men to bend the knee in the dust and to have for gods the old Pope and the new Charlemagne! Nevertheless when we study France we see that Catholicism was restored in the churches, but not in the consciences! Error! grave error! to ask in the name of a moral idea, of a religious idea, as Señor MANTEROLA has this afternoon, asks of the Chamber its coercive force, its material aid from the State. It is a great retrocession in the world and in policy—it is a great retrocession in religion. We should believe or not believe in the religion of the State. If we believe it the support of the State is completely useless, for the voice of our own conscience is sufficient to secure our religious precepts and to form our moral life. If we do not believe it, the protection of the State is completely injurious, for it obliges us to be hypocritical, to lie with the lips the precepts of a worship which does not live in our hearts, and as religion is not only a social relation but a relation of the man in all his being with God, he can deceive himself and his fellow-men with the religion imposed by the State—he can deceive society, but he never can deceive God—God, who penetrates even to the depth of the will and the conscience. Gentlemen, there are two ideas which have never been realized in history—the idea of one nation for all, and the idea of one religion for all. I have admired much the assurance with which Señor MANTEROLA affirms that Catholicism progresses in England, in the United States and in the East. The progress, not religious but social, which Catholicism has made, not in the consciences but in the laws you owe to this Liberal Party, whom you persecute every day with your reprobation and your anathemas—those Protestants condemned by you, those Liberals cursed by you, proclaim as a right that the Irish rustic and the Catholic peasant should not have to pay from his pocket the English Church, in which his conscience does not believe. In the United States there are 37,000,000 of inhabitants, and only 4,000,000 of them are Catholics. And these are so, not by the propaganda of the Church, but by the political annexation of Louisiana, Texas and California, whose inhabitants are of Catholic origin, to the great American Republic. In his illusions—respectable priestly illusions—Señor MANTEROLA believes that Catholicism is extending itself over the East. Gentlemen, make with me this sensible reflection—one nation for all has not been possible. ALEXANDER tried it, CÆSAR tried it, CHARLES V. tried it, NAPOLEON tried it, and it has not been possible. The idea of variety has conquered the conquerors. Very well, gentlemen, neither has the idea of one single religion been possible, though illustrious Pontiffs have tried it. The variety of consciences has defeated the Pontiffs as the variety of nations has defeated the conquerors. There are four fundamental races in Europe—the Latin, the German, the Greek and the Sclavonian. The Latin race reflects its socialistic character, its love of unity, its tendency to discipline and organization, its universal subjection, in Catholicism. The German race reflects its individualism, its love of personal independence, in Protestantism. In the Greek race we note even what was notable in the ancient times—those ancient times in which Christianity had not penetrated into the conscience. We note even to-day, even now in its Christian church, the predominance of the metaphysical idea over the moral. And the Sclavonian race, which I believe is destined to a great innovation in the Eastern world, adores, like the ancient Asiatic empires and the ancient Rome, a species of armed Messianism, which we might in two words describe as an *autocratic religion*. Consequently we cannot force upon peoples, nor upon individuals, the false and utopian idea of religious unity! And in the East!—I will bring to-morrow to Señor MANTEROLA, who will permit me to recognize him as a brother in humanity, after combating him as an enemy in politics—I will bring him documents to prove by the investigations of a learned Asiatic Society what I am going to say. In the East there are, as yet, as in the ancient times, two fundamental races—the Indo-European and the Semitical. The Indo-European is the progressive race, the civil race, the race which has created the ancient Greece and the modern Germany. The Semitical is the religious race—the race which has given its truly moral conscience to humanity! Moses, Christ, Mohammed—all Semites, embraced the religious sphere of the modern world completely in their different manifestations. There are Semitical and there are Indo-European Christians in the East. Very well—both have carried to their Christianity their physiology and their historical character. What is the character of the Indo-Europeans? The idea of particularism over the idea of unity! What is the Semitical character? The reverse—the idea of unity over the idea of particularism! For this the Semites—the Jews and Arabs, those children of the desert, adore only one God! And so the Christian Semites adore the first person of the Trinity, and scarcely notice the second and the third, while the Christian Indo-Europeans adore the Virgin and the Saints, and scarcely notice God! Your unity of religion is an impossibility, for no metaphysical principle can destroy the eternal variety of nature! Descending now from the general to the particular principles of the speech of Señor MANTEROLA—he asked me in what time the Church had badly treated the Jews! He asked me this, invoking, too, the little which most honors my life, that of Professor of History in the Central University! Very well. I have here some of the records of history, and in them I find the writings of the foundation of the Monastery of San Cosme and San Damian in 978. Do you know how they inventoried the goods of the monks? The inventory is in this order: "Fifty yeguas, (mares;) thirty Moros, (Moors, male;) twenty Moras, (Moors, female;) [illegible] so that for those priests of liberty, equality and fraternity their servants and slaves were reckoned with their beasts of burden! The same exactly the same as the ancient Greeks and Romans! [Loud applause.] It is vulgarly said that our Spain is an intolerant country—a country that has ever preserved religious unity! I deny it, absolutely deny it! Have there been, for example, in the world more illustrious rulers than FERDINAND III. the Holy, and ALONSO X. the Wise? The one conquered Seville, the other Murcia. Let us pray in those grand monuments and say that for Spain we must write with MME. DE STAËL: "The ancient here is liberty—the modern is despotism!" In the Neo-Catholic school, they have forgotten [illegible] "*Religio* [illegible]." And to these Neo-Catholics we might apply those words of the Bible: "*Cognovit bos possessorem suum et asinus præsepe domini sui, et Israel non cognovit.*" "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but the Neo-Catholic Party knoweth not its Lord." Religious intolerance commenced in the middle of the fourteenth century and in all the fifteenth. Then it was that SAN VICENTE FERRER preached that sermon which produced that terrible massacre of the Jews! Señor MANTEROLA said he condemned all religious persecutions! Then His Reverence ought to condemn lively and energetically many pages in the history of the Church! "We did not kill the persecuted ones," said Señor MANTEROLA, "the civil power killed them!" Mirthful defence! As if the assassin should say it was not he who killed his victim—it was his dagger! The Inquisition, gentlemen, the Inquisition was the dagger of the Church! The truth of the persecutions may be known by opening any page of ecclesiastical history! Does Señor MANTEROLA wish me to cite the Encyclica in which INNOCENT III. condemned the Jews to eternal slavery? Does he wish me to bring the letter in which the holy PIUS V. charged PHILIP II. to seek an assassin to kill ISABELLA of England? Señor MANTEROLA said I had not been in Rome! But I have. I have visited its ruins! I have contemplated its 300 domes! I have witnessed the ceremonies of the Holy Week! I have admired the gigantic sybils of MICHAEL ANGELO which appear to launch eternal maledictions! I have seen the sun penetrate into the Basilica of St. Peter's! I have sought in those ashes an atom of religious faith. I have only found deceit and doubt! Yes, I have been in Rome, and I have seen in the Royal Sala, painted by BOSSARI, a fresco of the emissaries of the King of France sending to the Pope the head of COLIGNY! I have seen an apotheosis of the ecclesiastical executioners, the assassins of St. BARTHOLOMEW! Señor MANTEROLA has asked what I have to say of the Church when she has created great universities! I am just. The Church was once the centre of unity and the ideal of life, for it was the only intellectual element in the chaos of barbarism! Then were born the universities, under the favor of the Church. But compare the universities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the most illustrious of ours,—Salamanca for example. What illustrious foreign universities has Señor MANTEROLA cited! We have retrograded not because we are inferior in intelligence and in talent to the Germans or the English, but because they acquired before us the great moral treasure of liberty of thought!—because they have not remained, as we did so long, without light in the conscience, buried in the depths of the Inquisition! After all, as there is something in the life we cannot hide, Señor MANTEROLA, always eloquent, has been most eloquent when he spoke of the republican institutions of the Basque Provinces, which are his country. He moved me as he moved the Chamber when he spoke of the tree of Guernica! We saluted it as ROUSSEAU did from Geneva. He spoke of the inviolability and the sacredness of the home. We ask the same—the inviolability of the homes wherein our God dwells, the inviolability of the human conscience! For this we reprove the expulsions of the Moors and Jews in our history. But Señor MANTEROLA consoled himself by saying that the Jews only knew how to make slippers, and asked me to cite what illustrious names this race presented after their expulsion. SPINOSA the first of modern philosophers! We may dissent from his ideas but we cannot deny his genius. Without our Inquisition he might have been born here. Illustrious man indeed of modern times belong to the race of the Jews and of Spanish extraction. DISRAELI, my political enemy, the Tory, Conservative, Reactionary, (if you wish,) but he is a great novelist, a great orator, a great *littérateur*, a great statesman, the chief of the aristocracy of Britain. He is a glory which, but for our intolerance, might have belonged to us. DANIEL MANIN, too, of Italy, I might name. He was a descendant of Jews, and of Spanish Jews, too.

The honorable Deputy here enlarged on the history and political principles of DANIEL MANIN, whom he thought a greater man than any other Italian, including even GARIBALDI, and then resumed as follows:

Gentlemen, Señor MANTEROLA said he would renounce all his beliefs, all his ideas, if the Jews returned again to join together and rebuild the temple in Jerusalem! But, what! Does Señor MANTEROLA believe the terrible dogma that the children are responsible for the sins of their fathers? Does Señor MANTEROLA believe that the Jews of to-day are the same as those who crucified Christ? I do not believe it! I am more of a Christian to do so. Great is God in Sinai! The thunder precedes Him! The lightning accompanies Him! The light envelopes Him! The earth trembles! The mountains are torn in pieces! But there is a God greater and grander! Not the majestic God of Sinai, but the humble God of Calvary. The God nailed to a cross, wounded, transfixed, crowned with thorns, gall on his lips, and yet saying: "Father, forgive them; forgive my murderers, forgive my persecutors, for they know not what they do." Great is the religion of Power, but greater is the religion of Love! Great is the religion of implacable Justice, but greater is the religion of pardoning mercy. And I, in the name of *that* religion—I, in the name of the Gospel, come here to ask that you will inscribe on the front of your fundamental code "Religious liberty!"—that is to say, "Liberty, fraternity and equality among all mankind!"

It is impossible to describe the effect of this peroration and the scene which occurred as the gifted orator sat down. The applause was immense, electrical, and repeated again and again. As he flung himself, almost exhausted, into his seat, he was instantly surrounded by dozens of his Republican friends, some grasping his hands, others embracing him, and others even kissing him. Tears were even seen running down many a cheek, not only among the Deputies, but in the diplomatic and press tribunes above. Impelled as it were by one common impulse the members of the majority, including FIGUEROLA and others of the Ministry, left their seats and rushing over to CASTELAR, were quite as demonstrative in their approval as the Republicans. They in their turn shook his hands, embraced him, kissed him. The excitement even extended itself to the President of the Chamber, RIVERO. Hastily ringing his bell he declared the session over, and the next moment descending from his tribune I saw him embrace Señor CASTELAR and kiss him on both cheeks.

The speech has been the universal topic of conversation ever since. In the streets, in the clubs, and in the press it has been justly lauded as the death-blow to religious intolerance and to the power of the clergy in Spain. Even the newspapers which may be said to be the most anti-republican, and which have hitherto always adversely criticised the speeches and ideas of CASTELAR, are full of commendation of this last effort, and boast of him as a "national glory!"

ROME.

The Papal Fetes in the Eternal City—An Impressive Spectacle.

Rome (April 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

The tridumm of *fêtes* terminated last night, and I must encroach on your space to describe such spectacles as Rome has never seen before, certainly never on an occasion similar to that which called them forth. The Pope disappeared immediately after the mass on Sunday; indeed, he went to one of the grand salles of the Vatican, where a refection had been provided for the most distinguished personages present at the ceremony. About 800 or 900 had been invited to partake of tea, coffee, chocolate, and all those varieties of pastry and sweets they know so well how to set up here. Three tables were laid, at one of which sat the Pope, the Ex-King and Queen of Naples, the Count of Trapani, I believe the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, and other foreign Princes and men of note. At the other two tables were placed the Cardinals and superior employes, a crowd of chamberlains in their elegant *medio* Spanish costume of black velvet and many of a lesser grade stood. His Holiness was very merry, and laughed and talked much, principally with the last of the BOURBONS, and after remaining with his guests an hour rose and left. In the afternoon there was a reception of about 1,500 persons, when addresses were presented and read, by which the Pope was much gratified and evidently affected. As evening approached the scene changed, and not only all Rome, but all the inhabitants of the Roman States, flocked down to St. Peter's, to offer the homage of their respect to the Pontiff. It was not an assemblage merely of fine ladies and gentlemen who had come in dashing equipages to gaze upon a spectacle, but of all classes, and especially of the peasants in the varied and [illegible] of Albano and Frascati [illegible] Sano and Nettuno, and a host of other places. What a scene it was for an artist! Seven bands played in harmony, and a hymn of congratulation, composed expressly for the occasion by GOUNOD, the author of "Faust," was sung. First, it was sung in a piano tone, then forte, with a band accompaniment, and lastly was taken up and repeated by a mass of voices, thus growing and swelling upon the ear in a most delicious and effective style. On the conclusion of the hymn the Pope appeared at one of the side windows, and gave his benediction to a large mass of persons. The tops of the colonnades were crowded, as were the windows of the distant houses, and not merely the Piazza, but the streets leading into it, were choked. May I say that there were 40,000 people present! I really think so, and a most imposing sight it was. There were some acclamations near the church, but for such a mass faint and few, and then they all galloped and bustled off to see the Girandola on San Pietro, in Montorio or Monte d'Oro, to be somewhat pedantic. Usually it has been on the Pincio, but, for some reason or other, this site was abandoned. Yet its distance seemed to produce no effect on the numbers [illegible]. Seats were erected, and 48,000 tickets were sold, but many certainly had not the worth of their money. Some of the effects of the fireworks were magnificent, especially the first, when a temple of light grew out of the darkness, and a shower of stars of all colors was discharged into the upper air; but those who have seen such exhibitions at Paris or at our Crystal Palace will have been disappointed. The whole terminated with a complimentary inscription to the Pope in characters of blazing light—"PIO IX. P. M., S. P. Q. R. 11 Ap. MDCCCLIX. Vota omnium." Yesterday we had a review of the Papal troops in the Borghese Gardens. Again GOUNOD's hymn was sung, and so that scene passed away, and expectation was on the alert for the evening. To say that the city was one blaze of light is but the naked truth. There were, however, beautiful, curious and most effective devices; there were fountains of fire and gardens of fire, brilliant transparencies of the Pope; the façades of some of the churches, of the Minerva especially, were very striking. I drove round every part of Rome and saw nothing finer than the grand old mausoleum of ADRIAN, above which a large sun shed its rays, casting their reflection on the waters of the Tiber; than the Column of TRAJAN, the storied sides of which were brought distinctly into view by concealed red lights in the forum beneath; than the group of the fountain, in Piazza Navona, where every figure was thrown out in bold relief by the same concealed and mysterious agency. Every obelisk in Rome, too, pointed its luminous needle to the sky, and no finer point of observation was there than from the bottom of the Via Condotti, from which, on looking back, was seen the obelisk on the summit of the steps of Trinita di Monte, to the right of the obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo, and to the far left the brilliant and gigantic cross above the Capitol; and so terminated the *fêtes* in honor of the jubilee of PIUS IX. Rome has never witnessed a finer, whether as regards mere spectacle or moral grandeur, for the fact that gave rise to them was that a venerable old man was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the great event of his life. All the circumstances, too, have been most favorable. Two days before the *fêtes* the weather, which had made every native and resident ashamed of Italy, cleared up, and burst upon us with all the glories of Summer. Not an accident has occurred, not a disaster has to be reported, and one great cause of this is the admirable order which was maintained, without too great a display of the military by which it was effected. All the Sovereigns of Europe sent their congratulations, either by autograph letters or by special Ministers, and some sent valuable presents. Our Queen sent her congratulations by telegraph. Of the more splendid offerings I must reserve my description, for they are to be exhibited to-day and to-morrow. Those from the people, as they have arrived, have been placed on raised benches or counters, or on stalls, round the Court of the Papagallo, and another smaller court leading into it. There are a calf and sheep and lambs from Nettuno, and twelve rifled brass cannon from "Catholics, Roman and foreign." There is grain from Mentana, and linen from the "Israelitish University of Rome." And there are oxen, and Etruscan vases, ancient and modern imitations, raw silk, brigand hats, maccaroni and copper boilers, wine in abundance, potatoes and charcoal, artichokes, nuts, and apples, corn and sausages and oil—I put them down as they come—and, in short, a host of other articles of agricultural and industrial produce. That the homage which has been rendered to PIUS IX. in so many various forms has been in the case of large numbers sincere there can be no doubt; but without intending to diminish the value of the demonstration it is the truth that every effort was made to stir up and compel the loyalty of the people. There was Ministerial pressure, and circulars to delegates, and circulars again from delegates to local authorities, and circulars to private persons in Rome, so that in a country governed as Rome is there can be no spontaneity, and but little opportunity of judging of the heartiness of a demonstration.

EGYPT.

The Attempt on the Life of the Viceroy.

REUTER's news dispatch states that the intended attempt on the life of the Viceroy on April 2, which has hitherto been enveloped in such mystery that great doubts have been thrown upon its reality, has now been proved to be an absolute fact. A commission, composed of the English, French, Italian and Greek Consuls at Cairo, has been nominated to examine into the affair, and their first opinion was that the whole was a fiction, but upon further inquiries they have come to the conclusion that it was actually intended to assassinate, not only the Viceroy, but also his principal Ministers and other councilors who would undoubtedly have accompanied him to the theatre. The following are the most authentic facts of the case that have at present transpired. The theatre had been closed for days previously, thus giving the actors in the plot every opportunity for the execution of their plans, which were very simple. The house is built of wood, and the Viceroy's box is the nearest to the stage, on the left hand side. His Highness' chair is on a slightly raised platform, and in the floor was found the infernal machine, composed of an apothecary's mortar. At the bottom of the mortar was found a layer of gunpowder, above which was a layer of balls, upon that another layer of powder, and on the top of all a layer of bullets and small pieces of glass. Between each layer was placed paper, and a quantity of powder was also strewn about under the raised platform, and so arranged under the main gaspipe that fire could soon have finished the work of destruction. A wick, impregnated with some inflammable matter, was then introduced into the mortar, and passing down the wall, was hidden sufficiently by the gaspipe to escape observation, while the other end of the wick was attached to a beam near a gas jet in the side scene, where it could easily be ignited. The committee of inquiry is still continuing its investigations, but very secretly, and all that has as yet indirectly transpired is that they are on the trace of the promoters of the infernal scheme. Another attempt, which has been kept very secret, was also made on the life of the Viceroy, the Prince HERITIER, and his Ministers, on April 13, as they were returning from Tomailia, and it was only owing to the intelligence of the driver of the pilot engine that the attempt failed. About six miles from Cairo the pilot engine exploded a fog signal that had been placed on the line about a hundred yards from a turning that completely hid from sight the rest of the line on which the Viceroy's train was proceeding. The engine-driver pulled up, but afterward reflecting that the day was too clear to need the use of fog signals, started again at full speed, and just in time, as he was only well started when the Royal train turned the corner, and an accident would have been inevitable.

Heavy Verdict Against a Whisky Distiller.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 1.

In the United States District Court at Covington, Ky., yesterday afternoon, fifty suits on whisky transportation bonds against A. W. DARLING and HENRY E. HARPER, DAVID HARPER, Sr., and HENRY SPILMAN, his sureties, were decided in favor of the Government. The conditions of the bonds were that DARLING was to transport whisky from the bonded warehouse at his distillery in Prestonsville, Ky., to the bonded warehouse of H. GROTENKEMPER, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and after procuring a certificate from the Collector of the First District of Ohio, that the whisky had been properly bonded there, return said certificates to the Collector of the Sixth District of Kentucky, at Covington. Instead of complying with these requirements DARLING shipped whisky from September, 1866, until February, 1867, to D. HARPER & SONS, Cincinnati, Ohio, who sold it on the market as free whisky. The amount of tax intended to be secured by these bonds was $200,000, and by the verdict of the jury, yesterday, the Government gets judgment for this sum against DARLING and his sureties. The latter, however, are bankrupt.

BANK SUIT DECISION.—Judge COOLEY, of the Sixth District Court, yesterday decided the case of Hochnadel *vs.* the Bank of Louisiana in favor of the bank. Plaintiff had bought property of the bank in 1867, when the notes of the bank were depreciated, giving his notes for $11,675, payable in United States Treasury notes, about two-thirds of the value of the property in Louisiana Bank notes, and sought to force the bank to take its own notes in payment under the laws of 1842, regulating banks in insolvency and requiring them to take its own notes. Judge COOLEY holds that this law was enacted for public policy and did not prevent parties contracting what money should be received. Rule [illegible] dismissed.—*New-Orleans Bee, April* [illegible]

CHARITABLE REFORM.

The Massachusetts Board of State Charities—Advanced Views on the Science of Public Charity.

The Massachusetts Board of State Charities, though created only some five years since, has already made itself famous among the *experts* in charitable reforms by its Reports, or rather its statements of theories and principles which should lie at the basis of public charities.

Those who have been engaged in certain branches of juvenile charity and reform in New-York, will be more than interested in these Reports to see their own principles—carried out in this City to a certain degree in private organizations, but against much opposition—fully recognized, and recommended for entire adoption by all branches of public charities for children and youth.

The great questions debated throughout the whole field of the treatment of unfortunate, deserted, criminal and foundling children, are the respective merits of "the individual and the congregated plan"—"the Family" and "the Asylum" system. A large number of persons now in various countries, who have devoted themselves to the subject of the care of the neglected juvenile classes, both as a science and a profession, have come to certain conclusions, which they hold as demonstrated propositions, and which they believe are to be the foundations of any improved treatment in the future of these unfortunate cases.

They take the ground that the family is the best of all institutions for a child, whether he be blind, or mute, or orphan, or neglected, or criminal, (if moderately so,) or foundling. The great end, they hold, of all charitable and reformatory treatment is development of character; and this, for a child, is best of all accomplished by individual influences—those of a family and a home. Aggregation in large institutions breeds unnatural vices, cultivates artificial virtues, increases temptations, diminishes physical power, unfits for practical life, and is very expensive to the public.

Where the real family cannot be obtained for such children, with sufficient safeguards or means of education, then the modern idea of the true reformatory demands that the asylum or place of retention should be as much as possible the average farmhouse and family; that the buildings should be small and capable of containing only twenty or thirty children, with women in attendance, and housework after rural fashion going on—inasmuch as the average condition for all children is that of the farm where work is done by the hand, not by machinery, and children of the State must especially expect to support themselves by labor in the ground.

This is the theory and practice proved by so many years of thorough trial of that best European reformatory—the *Rauhe Haus* of Hamburg.

All the best reformatories, such as Mettrai, Mr. TURNER'S, in England, and many others, are formed on a plan of "groups," or separate little families or circles.

As compared with the large asylums or refuges, this system is indeed somewhat more cumbersome, and demanding more thought and contrivance. It is doubtful if it is more expensive; and, in the nature of things, it must bear far better fruit for the State.

The Massachusetts Board, however, goes much beyond this point in its recommendations, and stands substantially on the same ground so long occupied in New-York by the operations of the "Children's Aid Society."

They argue in words which need no emphasizing here, on the great dangers which always await the transferring individual duties of charity to the State; and that the true theory and most practical plan seems to be to leave a large proportion of public charity to associations of individuals, but to give them unity and purpose and solidity by State aid and inspection; then everywhere to throw upon individuals the duties and labors which now are performed by asylums, refuges and reformatories. In this way they expect more healthy moral results upon the children's characters, prolonged lives for the infants, a happier existence for the defective and unfortunate, and *a greatly reduced expense* to the State.

As an instance of the logical and vigorous method in which the Massachusetts Board have carried out these ideas, we take their treatment of the

FOUNDLING QUESTION.

They show from past history the terrible consequences to foundling infants of the asylum or hospital system; diseases raging without check in these caravansaries of infants, so that the averages show that out of 100 children entering them only ten escape. In France alone there were 257 foundling asylums, of which 217 had the revolving cradles, where an illegitimate child could be deposited by its mother and no witnesses be present. So terrible have been the moral and physical evils and abuses of these great asylums in France, that three-quarters are now closed and the revolving cradles are mostly abolished.

In accordance with the new ideas there are substituted for the grand hospices for foundlings, small and home-like establishments, such as the *criches* where the infants of poor people are taken care of while the mothers are at work; (2,) temporary homes or transient asylums, and last, as best of all, the placing the infants to board in ordinary families in the country. The mortality of public foundlings is thus reduced from ninety per cent. to thirty—fifty per cent. in good asylums, and twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. in good single families, which is near the normal death-rate of all infants. The Board accordingly advise strongly *against* a large State Foundling Hospital, but rather urge the placing by State officials of all motherless and abandoned children to nurse in private families, limiting one child to each family, and paying sufficient compensation to secure good places and careful supervision.

In justification of this recommendation they detail the painful experiences of the Ward's Island Foundling Hospital, which they admit was as well managed as a large institution can be. The tables of mortality show that out of 608 infants admitted here in eleven months only 150, or about twenty-five per cent., have died; while of 969 motherless infants, 869, or about ninety per cent., have died.

The physician, (DR. CASTLE,) sorrowfully admitting that he has scarcely known one motherless infant under six months' old at admission and nursed on the bottle by a foster mother, that did not die within three months!

In recommending the method adopted in France of placing children to nurse in private families, they desire the public carefully to distinguish between the public system, known there as the Bureau St. Apolline, regarding *enfant's assistés*, and the private bureaux for *enfant's placés*, which have been the scenes of shocking abuses; the mortality under the former being reduced almost to the usual death-rate.

The "boarding-out policy" seems to be even more fully carried out in Prussia. In Berlin more than half the pauper children are thus dealt with. Some 800 are distributed about in cottages in Brandenburg alone; the clergy voluntarily exercising surveillance over those in villages. And when an asylum is employed, it is made up of a number of houses, with a comparatively small number in each.

The present writer has had occasion to examine a similar system in Norway, where it has been very successful.

The loss of every healthy child is no doubt a great economical loss to a community like ours. Moreover, humanity and Christianity demand that we should guard the lives of the helpless infants of the State. Now, thousands on thousands are destroyed, either in infanticide or foeticide, or by large and badly-planned asylums, with those fiends in human form, strange foster-mothers from a criminal class.

The true course to guard against these evils seems, as usual, the middle one—not providing the secret revolving cradle, which makes abandonment too easy, nor, on the other hand, requiring every mother to be sent to a semi-criminal institution before her child can be provided for, thus tempting to infanticide. Let us have rather in New-York a transient Infant Asylum, open, on certain reasonable conditions, to all mothers with children, or all deserted infants, but where there shall be but a few lodged, and from which the unhappy foundlings can be continually boarded out in country families. As the Massachusetts Board wisely warn, "Let us beware of great Foundling Asylums!"

REFORMATORIES.

The report argues in the most earnest manner against aggregating large numbers of neglected or vicious children in grand establishments. The mutual influence of such children upon one another, they pronounce utterly corrupting and degrading. "The most potential agency for reform, to wit., the healthful influence of the natural family, is necessarily excluded; and a woman is seldom seen." The influence of instructors and officers is as nothing compared with the social atmosphere, the public opinion of the boys themselves.

They object very urgently even to the "school ship," on this ground. And every new large asylum or refuge for children they regard "as a blot rather than an ornament to the social fabric." They believe that even boys who have committed some petty criminal offence, or who have been arrested as street vagrants, would, after a temporary confinement, and sometimes with no imprisonment at all, do better scattered about in families than in the best congregated asylum. "No watchfulness," they say, "no fidelity, no labor on the part of the managers of such institutions can prevent the evil consequences of the evil principle lying at the foundation of the establishment from cropping out continually, embarrassing the administration of the institution and seriously lessening the amount of reformation which they can effect."

Considerations set forth in former reports of this Board make it at least doubtful whether a considerable number of the boys supposed to be reformed by the instrumentality of the institutions are not of such character and disposition as would have done well under ordinary social influences, and without special restraint or oversight; and that another class are more damaged by the evil-disposed companions of their imprisonment than improved by the discipline of the reformatory.

Certain it is, that notwithstanding the zealous efforts of those directing our reformatories, so unfavorable is the effect of confinement therein, upon a large class of juveniles, that some men experienced in such matters declare they should have more hope of reforming a boy, if they could take him in all his rags and dirt from the Court that convicts him, than after he has been a year in any of the reformatories."

Their conclusions are that no child in one of these reformatories should be retained longer than a period necessary to find a good place for him; then in indenturing or placing him, they recommend paying the employer something annually, instead of requiring the master to pay when the lad is twenty-one, thus making it for the interest of the employer to treat the child well. They hope thus to diminish the number of the reformatory institutions, and to convert them into mere depots for keeping juvenile offenders, till they are suitably placed. While the officers would be employed in visiting and looking after these children in their individual homes, the incorrigibles they would have transferred to "houses of correction for juvenile offenders."

They also recommend the employing agents at the courts of justice who should be the counselors of criminal children, and be authorized, when deemed desirable, to make temporary provision for them before placing them in the country. To those familiar with the operations of the New-York Children's Aid Society, it will be remarkable how thoroughly these advanced principles in reformatory science, which are here set down to theory, have been held and carried out into practical result for the last fifteen years in New-York.

This Society have based all their operations on the principle of the family's being the natural state for every child, and that no juvenile institution should allow itself to keep these neglected and vagrant children in one establishment any longer than is absolutely necessary, but should constantly seek to place them under the influences of a separate home. Their "lodging-houses" have been simply places of transit, or depots where the homeless children could be sheltered and instructed till they could be placed in country homes. Their "industrial schools" only train the street children, or bring them under the moral influence of women until they can find places for themselves or be placed by others.

Working thus, they are enabled now to provide with employment and homes in the country *more than two hundred children a month*, who would be vagrants or criminals, or suffering under the evils of poverty and homelessness. The average expense for this most beneficent emigration is not more than $15 per head.

Experience shows that these boys and girls turn out as well, in the average, as the graduates of any asylum or reformatories. Those who have grown up are calling now in their turn for poor children to help and to educate. And the call for them for Western farms and households is greater than the Society can supply.

C. L. B.

APRIL 22, 1869.

MATTERS AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—The iron-clads *Agamenticus*, *Shawnee*, *Wassuc* and *Quinsigamond*, are lying at the yard. The *Manitou* has been launched and will receive her machinery in a few days. The *Seminole* has left, her destination being Hampton Roads or Fortress Monroe. She went in command of Captain ELIAS K. HOWE, and had on board a crew of 115 men and a marine guard of 11 men. Recruiting was commenced yesterday, and the forty or fifty seamen on board the receiving ship *Ohio* will probably soon be increased to several hundred. The United States steamers *Shenandoah* and *Ticonderoga*, which arrived here last Monday, have gone out of commission, and the crews have been paid off and discharged. Both vessels will be called up for repairs early next week. The *Alaska* is also being fitted for sea, and will be ready to leave in a few days, and the *Nantucket* will come up from Portsmouth next week to be prepared for active service.—*Boston Post, May 1.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Full Text of the Recent Decision of Commissioner Delano.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU, OFFICE OF SOLICITOR, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1869.

SIR: I have examined the questions arising in the case of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., argued on the 20th inst., and will now state the conclusion at which I have arrived. It appears that Assessor E. D. WEBSTER, of the Thirty-second District of New-York, made an assessment of $13,759 12 against the above-named firm, and added fifty per cent. as penalty, making the entire assessment $20,638 74, which sum he claimed they were liable to pay on their capital and deposits as bankers for the fifteen months commencing Dec. 1, 1867, and ending March 1, 1869. CLARK, DODGE & CO. appealed to you from the decision of the Assessor, and have appeared before you and have been heard by eminent counsel. The only testimony in the case is the deposition of JOHN D. MAXWELL, one of the firm, taken by the Assessor. He testifies among other things that said firm had paid license (special tax) as bankers, and during the period in controversy, were doing business under that license; that the capital of the firm amounted to $500,000; that during the month of November, 1868, the amount of money borrowed by the firm and used in their business, as bankers, averaged $1,500,000; and that their deposits averaged $202,000. It was conceded that the month of November should be taken as a fair average of the entire fifteen months. That I may not mistake his testimony, I will quote from his deposition as follows:

Question 20.—Can you tell me how much money you borrowed and used in your business as bankers during the month of November, 1868? Answer.—The gross amount of all moneys borrowed by us during the month of November, 1868, divided by the number of days in the month, make an average of $1,792,000.

Question 21.—In this gross amount testified to by you, did you include margins and deposits? Answer.—Yes, Sir.

Question 22.—Of that gross amount, what sum was borrowed money used and employed in your business as bankers borrowed from outside? Answer.—$1,500,000.

Question 23.—What sum was received as margin on stock transactions? Answer.—$90,000.

Question 24.—What sum was deposits? Answer.—The balance of the $1,792,000, $202,000, was money received from our customers, for which we allowed interest, and that is what I presume you call deposits.

Question 25.—Was any portion of the $202,000 deposited as margins? Answer.—No, Sir.

Question 26.—Was any portion of it deposited by a customer to be used on his account? Answer.—It was deposited to get an interest.

Question 27.—Was it subject to payment by check or on demand, or at any day? Answer.—It was payable principally on demand.

Question 28.—Was any portion of this $202,000 paid on check or draft? Answer.—I suppose it was.

Question 29.—It was all liable to be drawn upon by check? Answer.—Yes, Sir.

He also testified that they paid interest on their deposits, and that their borrowed money was borrowed on call or from day to day, and that they had the privilege of returning the amount at any time and without notice. He explained the manner in which stocks were bought and sold, and the meaning of the term "margins" as used among brokers.

It was admitted that CLARK, DODGE & CO. were doing business as bankers, but in argument it was claimed that they were mainly doing business as brokers, and engaged in purchasing and selling stocks. There was no evidence showing the extent of their business as bankers or brokers, except as I have above stated, although the learned counsel who have argued the case on the appeal were present when the testimony was taken.

The Assessor assessed them on their capital, and included as capital the $1,500,000 borrowed and used in their business. He also assessed them upon $202,000 as deposits. Did the law authorize this assessment? Counsel for appellants say that it did not. A proper answer will depend upon the construction of the following sections of the statute: Section 79 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866, is in these words: "Section 79. And be it further enacted, that a special tax be and hereby is imposed as follows, that is to say,

1. Banks chartered or organized under a general law with a capital not exceeding $50,000, and bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding $50,000, shall pay $100; when exceeding $50,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $50,000, $10.

Every incorporated or other bank, and every person, firm or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or for sale, shall be regarded as a bank or as a banker.

Provided, That any savings bank having no capital stock, or whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax.

9. Brokers shall pay $50. Every person, firm or company, whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes or other securities, for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker: *Provided*, That any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

SEC. 110. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money, subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, with any person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking; and a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. each month, as aforesaid, upon the capital of any bank, association, company, or corporation, and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds; and a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company, or person.

By section 79 a banker is a person who has a place (1) where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, (2) where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or (3) where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale.

This is a general law intended to operate uniformly throughout all the States, and whatever description or definition of a banker it gives must prevail, though it should be in contravention of the laws of any or of all the States. When the term banker is used in the 110th section it, in my opinion, means such a person as is made a banker by the provisions of section 79, or by either of the three subdivisions of that section. CLARK, DODGE & CO. had a place of business where credits were opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, and that made them bankers and liable to the tax provided for in section 110. I cannot agree with counsel for appellants in the construction they give to this section. They claim that the term "banker," as there used, should be applied only to such institutions and persons as issue certified checks or circulation or notes or obligations calculated or intended to circulate or be used as money.

The point seems to me to be settled by the case, Bank for Savings *vs.* the Collector, &c., (3 Wallace, 495.) In that case the bank had no capital stock, no shareholders, was prohibited from issuing notes, making discounts, lending money upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts or any other personal securities, or transacting any business ordinarily transacted by banks. It was, however, permitted to receive money on deposit and invest it in State and United States securities and to pay out the deposits at such times and with such interest and under such regulations as the trustee should from time to time prescribe.

The Supreme Court held that this bank was "engaged in the business of banking," and liable to the tax as a banker, specified in the 110th section.

And Judge CLIFFORD, in delivering the opinion of the Court, rests his opinion upon the ground that the bank did receive deposits, and, therefore, came within the terms of the first clause of section 79.

I conclude, therefore, that CLARK, DODGE & CO. were bankers, and, as such, liable to taxation under said section 110, and proceed to inquire how much and on what they should be taxed.

That section provides that the tax shall be one-twenty-fourth of one per centum per month upon the capital employed by any person in the business of banking, and the like rate upon the average amount of "deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day."

What, then, is capital, and which are deposits? Counsel for appellants say that the term capital does not include money that is borrowed and used in the business, and that the term "deposits" does not include money subject to check or draft for which interest is paid.

In the first place, as to the term "capital." Ordinarily this word means the entire stock employed in one's business. This is not denied by counsel for appellants, but they claim that it has a different signification in this statute—that it signifies what a man *owns* and uses in his business, what the individual members of a firm contributed of their *own* money—a permanent ownership of that which constitutes the financial strength of the organization.

I cannot concur in this construction. It seems to me that the term includes all the money employed and used in the business, no matter from what source it is derived. It is immaterial whether it is borrowed or is the separate or joint [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] used in the [illegible] and [illegible] to the profits is [illegible] of the business? [illegible] does the [illegible] within the meaning of section 110, and [illegible] liable to taxation. The manifest spirit of that section is to tax all the sources from which profits may arise. It is the use that is made of the money and the privilege of using it that is taxed, rather than the money itself. Thus private bankers are taxed upon capital and deposits. These are their only sources of profit. Banks are taxed upon capital, deposits and circulation, where they have circulation. These are their only sources of profit. If the construction claimed by appellant's counsel be the true one, these deposits ought not to be taxed, because the bank or banker owes for them, and circulation ought not to be taxed because the bank owes for it.

In considering this question I do not see how the period for which the loan is made can be important. It may be long or short. That is a matter that addresses itself to the convenience of the banker. In some localities it would be inconvenient to procure, and dangerous to rely upon short loans as the means of furnishing banking capital. In other, and especially in large cities like New-York, loans from day to day on collaterals are readily obtained, and furnish a certain and safe capital to do business upon.

In either case the principal is the same. If a long loan should be taxed, a short one should be also.

In the second place, in regard to deposits. It is immaterial whether interest is paid for them or not. We all know that many banks, and probably a majority of private bankers, pay interest on deposits. The money is subject to payment by check or draft, just as much when interest is paid as when it is not. If the question of tax is made to depend upon the payment of interest, it will be in the power of every banker to avoid its payment on deposits, by allowing some trifling rate of interest on them.

A construction that would lead to such consequence should not obtain, unless the law is so clear as to compel its adoption. The argument of counsel for appellant is, that if interest is paid it becomes "precisely like that of a savings bank," which is excepted by the proviso to the seventy-ninth section, is unsound for a savings bank, is not excepted because it pays interest, but because it is regarded as a provident institution, and loans its deposits for the benefit of its depositors. I think the case of Bank for Savings *vs.* The Collector, &c., 3 Wallace, 495, before cited, settles this question also. In that case the bank paid interest to its depositors, giving to those whose deposits were less than $500 a greater rate of interest than to those whose deposits were greater. The Court held that the moneys received from depositors became deposits within the meaning of the act as soon as received, and as such were immediately subject to taxation.

The proviso now found in section 79 had been enacted, but was repealed at the time the tax was assessed in that case.

Judge CLIFFORD said "those banks as banks of deposits did fall directly within the words of the first clause of the section, (79,) and therefore it became necessary to insert the proviso near the close of the section, to exclude them from the otherwise plain meaning and operation of the clause."

The conclusion, therefore, to which I have arrived is, that CLARK, DODGE & CO. were properly assessed upon their borrowed money used in their business and upon their deposits.

I express no opinion upon the propriety of remitting the tax or penalty as requested by appellants. That is matter of discretion rather than of law, and I leave it with the Commissioner, where it properly belongs.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WALTER H. SMITH,
Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE INDIANS.

General Custer's Recent Campaign—His Rescue of Captive Women.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, CAMP WITCHITA, ON MEDICINE BLUFF CREEK, April 6, 1869.

In order to more fully show you how CUSTER was "corralled," I copy by permission some extracts from a letter written by an intelligent non-commissioned officer of his command to a friend here, dated at Camp Supply, March 29:

The writer says: "After leaving Medicine Bluffs two days, the command was divided, the General commanding taking the larger portion of the mounted men with him, and ordering Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel MEYERS to proceed direct to the Washita River and encamp at the point where we buried our dead after the fight, and await orders. The General started directly southwest, marching with his usual vigor and persistency, determined to find Indians if they were in the country. We had marched but one day when we struck the trail of a single lodge, which we followed through a country almost impassable, and utterly destitute of wood or pure water, for several days. We at last came upon them on a small creek near Middle Fork of Red River, and though the party escaped, we captured all their ponies and materials pertaining to a camp. We were now on the edge of a desert, with no wood or water west of us for two days' journey, and we all anticipated starting for Camp Supply at once, by going around the northern edge of the desert. But no! We still marched southwest, until we came in sight of Red River, when we struck an old trail running north by a circuitous route. CUSTER asked the opinion of the Osage Indian scouts, and they decided the trail was 'very old, two months' old at least.' But the General chose to use his own judgment in the matter, and we marched on the trail about a week, when we came upon the Cheyenne village of two hundred and sixty lodges. At this time we were nearly all dismounted, one-fourth of our wagons had been burned, and we were subsisting entirely on mule meat. As we approached their village the warriors came out some four miles to meet us, and General CUSTER, with his orderly, BONNER, and one enlisted man, were the only mounted men able to go forward. The Cheyennes received us with great acclamation, and said 'they were ready and anxious to come in with us to Camp Supply.' The command, which was at this time from two to ten miles in our rear, came up and camped near the village. The General immediately seized three of their chiefs and confined them, knowing that we were, in our exhausted condition, utterly unable to follow, should the savages choose to leave during the night. Not a horse in the command was able to go faster than a funeral march, and the dismounted men were tired, hungry and footsore. During the night the village moved about six miles, not caring to trust themselves in such close proximity to the 'Creeping Panther,' as they call General CUSTER. In the morning negotiations commenced for the surrender of the two white women, captives since the depredations on the Republican and the Saline last Summer. The Indians did not want to give them up, wanted to surrender as an 'independent nation,' &c. But they were told in a few words to 'bring in the women and follow me to Camp Supply, or I will hang these chiefs at sunset,' and go for you with 'walk-a-heaps,' (as the Indians denominate dismounted men.) They submitted gracefully, and the captives were given up. The entire command dismounted, half starved and exhausted by long forced marches, then started for this point, arriving yesterday, the 28th inst."

General Sherman in Richmond.

From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal, April 30.

A number of prominent gentlemen, without regard to politics, called upon General SHERMAN at his rooms in the Spotswood Hotel yesterday afternoon, were introduced, and cordially received by the distinguished chief of the army. The General looks remarkably well, is quite accessible, frank and pleasant in his manners, and conversed with great freedom upon all topics that were brought up. He paid General CANBY a high compliment—said he was an older soldier than himself, having entered the army in 1839, that he possessed good administrative abilities, a well-balanced mind, the highest order of intelligence—and he thought he would please us very much. "He is just the man for you, and I think you will like him," said TECUMSEH, "and he is all right." He left last evening for Washington on the 8:15 train. The General expressed his gratification at the many evidences he had seen in and about the city and along his line of travel of the revival of our material interests. When he passed through Richmond in May, 1865, on his homeward march, Main-street presented a dismal scene of blackened ruins, and the change that had taken place was as astonishing as it was gratifying. We believe that the South has few warmer friends than General SHERMAN, the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The Death of Judge Johnson, of Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 29.

The sudden death of Judge NIMROD H. JOHNSON, of Centreville, Wayne County, was the theme of conversation in the city yesterday, and cast quite a gloom over the community. He was, by no means, a stranger here, even before he consented to act as Judge in the trial of ABRAMS for murder; while his appearance upon the bench upon two or three occasions recently, in disposing of sundry preliminary motions in the case, has served to make him better known. He left here on Tuesday evening, in the enjoyment of usual health, for home. Early yesterday morning he came to Cambridge City on a visit to his father, who is an old but prominent physician of that place. His mother, who is sick, had in her room a bottle containing aconite and one containing tincture of gentian, and, through mistake, the Judge took a swallow of aconite for gentian, which produced death in less than thirty minutes, in spite of every effort that could be used to counteract the poison.

The deceased was Judge of the Wayne Criminal Court, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

His death leaves the trial of ABRAMS for murder in a peculiar situation, and the question as to its exact status may be something of a puzzle to the lawyers. ABRAMS having filed an affidavit against the regular Judges of our Criminal Court, Judge CHAPMAN sitting in the case, the services of Judge JOHNSON were secured. The jurisdiction of Judge CHAPMAN over the case [illegible] to Judge JOHNSON, who, having considered the motion for a change of venue, reserved it, and set the case for trial in May. When that day arrives, how will Judge CHAPMAN, or any other man appointed by him, have jurisdiction over the case again, and if they can assume it, in what condition is the case? Will it have to be commenced anew, and may another motion be made for a change of venue? Of course, there is a proper way to dispose of these questions, but the situation is a very peculiar one, and will give the lawyers an opportunity to look up some authorities, and do some thinking on the subject.

Death of Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Pennsylvania.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, April 29.

Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, of Franklin, Penn., died yesterday afternoon. Mr. PLUMER had failed rapidly during the last fortnight, and his death was not unexpected. He was one of the oldest residents, and we believe a native of Venango County. He was a Democrat in politics, and since the days of JACKSON had acted a prominent and influential part in the councils of his party. He was State Treasurer under the administration of Governor SHUNK, and was a Representative in Congress from 1837 to 1839, and again from 1841 to 1843. Subsequently he was appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Upon the accession of BUCHANAN to the Presidency, Mr. PLUMER was tendered the position of Postmaster-General, which he, however, declined. As a man of business, he had from small beginnings amassed over $1,500,000, and was reputed to be the wealthiest citizen of Venango County. Mr. PLUMER was 68 years of age. Few residents of this section were more widely known or more generally respected. We believe he leaves a family of six children.

The Song of the Frog in Boston.

From the Boston Post, May 1.

Out-of-towners note the drowsy drool of the frog in the marshes and streams now, and, though some of them are really unconscious of it, revel in the soothing monotony of such lowly music. It is nothing but a frog. But, then, how vividly that low-keyed sound, vibrating like a moist murmur on the still Spring air at morning and at evening, wakens as with a thrill the old associations. Whatever sound is able to do that, has native magic in its compass. Room for the frog that swells his bag-pipe in the wet meadows, then. Let him divide the air with the caroling robin in the apple-tree, each the extreme of that musical scale within which are included all the pleasant Summer melodies. Spring throws her green vest over her shoulders while the young hermit of the mud is thus piping his dreamy strains. He heralds the change of garments, pitching his note low and soft, and perhaps on a key that unlocks the treasures of a vague melancholy. Nature is wise above us all in her choosings. When she is making ready to break out in her very gayest garniture of leaf and flower, she takes care not to anticipate the surprise for the world of men, but lets the senses slide unconsciously along to the very edge, with the help of just such narcotising melodies as none but the bedabbled frog can pour out, from morning to night, and through the night till morning again, at the edge of the water.

Fred. Douglass and the Haytian Mission.

To the Editor of the Rochester Union;

My feelings are of little importance to the public, yet if they are made the subject of public remark, you will agree with me that they ought to be correctly described. You will therefore please allow me to say in your columns, that I do not feel slighted by the present Administration at Washington. I have neither sought, desired nor expected the Haytian mission. No aspirations for the office in question have been disappointed. The thing of which I have complained was a telegram, repeated in various forms, from Washington, stating that FREDERICK DOUGLASS had written to his friends at Washington that he would not accept the Haytian mission—that he could not afford it—that he had made up his mind never to leave the country, &c.

1. I objected to this because it placed me in a false and ridiculous position. I am not so weak and foolish as to decline publicly an office which had never been tendered me.

2. I objected to it because it placed me before the country as measuring my duties strongly by the one criterion of "dollars and cents," and gives an exaggerated impression of the pecuniary value of my present vocation.

3. I objected to it because it represented me as being so absurdly patriotic that I would not leave the country for any purpose, however important, and because it was calculated to remove me from the list of colored men who would accept office tendered by President GRANT. I am a modest man, but am perfectly competent to decline or accept office, if tendered, without the assistance of officious friends, who have presumed to act for me in this instance.

Respectfully yours, FRED'K DOUGLASS.
ROCHESTER, April 29, 1869.

Bicentennial of the Old South Church in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, April 30.

The Old South Church of this city propose to celebrate its 200th anniversary on the 22d and 26th of May next. The church was organized by a secession from the First Church of "a considerable part of the church, both for number and estate," on account of dissatisfaction with the action of the mother church, in calling from his devoted people the venerable JOHN DAVENPORT, of New-Haven, Conn. The organization took place on the 12th and 16th of May, 1669, old style, answering to the 22d and 26th, 1869, new style.

Discourses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by the pastors on the 23d and 30th of May, and a social gathering of past and present members will be held at Horticultural Hall on the evening of the 25th. Also, a meeting for prayer and thanksgiving at the chapel, on Friday evening, May 28.

A Companion of Washington Yet Alive.

Captain JOHN WEBSTER, who has reached the advanced age of 104 years, was born in Dublin in 1765, and came to this country in 1798. Soon after his arrival he was apprenticed in Georgetown to the firm of NOBLE & CRABTREE, ship-owners and chandlers. After serving his time he became captain of a vessel, and followed the sea for seventy-five years. He was a schoolmate of both JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY, and their friend for years; is a strict follower of WESLEY still, and speaks of him with the greatest affection. Having some business with the family he is visiting, I called to see him, and in answer to my ring he came to the door himself. This being the first time I had seen him, imagine my surprise when he replied, to my question of "How old are you?" "One hundred and four years." He must have noticed the strange look my face bore, for, smiling, he said, "I have my proofs in black and white." It seemed to me as if some grave had given up its dead, and for some minutes I could do no more than stare the old man in the face and mutter, Can it be! Said he: "I knew DANIEL WEBSTER well; was very intimate with him; have walked arm-in-arm with him many a time; have conversed with WASHINGTON time and again. My wife died five years ago, aged ninety-eight years. My eldest son is over seventy-four years old, and I have one daughter living in this city over sixty." The old gentleman is in excellent spirits, and does not seem to tire of conversation. He has his second sight, and can read writing if finely written, as well as the papers, without the aid of spectacles. His home is at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, from which place he comes unattended to visit his friends in the city. To have seen this old man and talk with him, seems to give one a new lease of life—to fill one with noble purposes, so that one's end may be like this noble follower of the Master to whose praise he gives all the moments of his latest years. To those who would like to see this old landmark that will soon have passed away, he extends a cordial invitation to visit him at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.—*Sailors' Magazine.*

Crop Prospects in California.

From the Sacramento Union, April 19.

The rains which have fallen during the three days just past were greatly needed by the late grain crops, and came in good time to save them from failure. The early planting may now be considered safe from all possible harm. A few warm days will start it to heading, and with anything like an average May, it will mature to a full crop. The late planting was in danger of blight from the dry north winds that prevailed for so many days in the latter part of March and the first half of April. This danger is now over, and we can safely say there never was, at the corresponding season of the year, as good a prospect for an immense grain harvest as is now presented in California. Average May showers, with westerly winds, will perfect the backward wheat fields everywhere, and produce a good deal over average crops to the acre; and we have probably a fourth greater area in wheat this year than any preceding one.

Supposed Homicide.

Saturday evening last CHARLES FITZPATRICK, a native of Ireland, 42 years of age, died at his residence No. 352 Third-avenue, under circumstances that required an inquest to obtain a burial permit. Coroner KEENAN yesterday visited the house and was informed that on the 19th of April last FITZPATRICK had been thrown out of a barber shop in the vicinity, and, falling heavily on the pavement, had been severely injured. In consequence of this information, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that the skull of the deceased had been fractured. In consequence of this discovery the inquest was adjourned until to-day, in order to obtain the witnesses necessary to a thorough investigation of the affair.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer.

Nos.	Nos.
4247—People ex rel. McVeany vs. Culkin.	1533—Barrett vs. Whitcomb.
1509—Nat'l Bank of North America vs. Havemeyer.	1555—Scully vs. Jardine et al.
903—Lester vs. Spofford.	1570—[illegible] vs. [illegible] et al.
301—Nat'l Park Bank of New-York vs. Todd, impleaded, &c.	681—Morris vs. Treacy.
1441—Benham vs. Hay et al.	1179—Hecht et al. vs. Curtis et al.
1331—Langenbach vs. Fuller et al.	1291—Curtis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1343—Decker vs. Son.	1075—Blair et al. vs. Smith et al.
1033—Trundy vs. Brown et al.	1413—Hall et al. vs. Cushing, Receiver, &c.
1039—Cutter vs. Lord.	1395—Goddard vs. Dieffenbach.
1306—Crow vs. Dinsmore, Jr., &c.	1425—Ernst vs. Brookman et al.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4031—People ex rel. Burnton et al. vs. Sweeny, claim't, &c.	1162—Lansberg vs. Loeffen.
1216—McDonell vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1104—Redpath vs. Wells.
1420—Kennedy, Rec'r, vs. Hupck et al.	1787—Hirsch vs. Touskey et al.
1300—Stewart vs. Stewart.	623—Floto vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
212—Volkening vs. Kisbec.	1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.
414—Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.	1333—Menck vs. Reynolds, impl'd, &c.
883—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.	1009—Seeley vs. Steele et al.
962—Ehrlich vs. Laubheim.	1399—Clark, Sr., vs. Carpenter.
1042—Windmuller et al. vs. Union Nat'l Bank.	611—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
1138—Bridge vs. Leland et al.	1349—Sterling vs. Thinness.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
742—Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.	1016—Griffin vs. Hanson.
1320—Turner vs. Shepard.	856—Dicker vs. Griffer.
640—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.	892—Walker vs. Kelly.
1382—Vollman vs. Vass et al.	1126—Kelly, Sh'ff, &c., vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
838—Reynolds vs. Belknap.	912—Lester vs. Haas et al.
1440—T. L. and N. J. R. R. Co., vs. Kelley, Sh'ff, &c.	232—Treadwell vs. Beneridge et al.
1442—Smith vs. Kelly, Sh'ff, &c.	814—Clifton Chem Works vs. White et al.
3792—Shepard vs. Justice et al.	1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
563—Haley vs. Black.	1316—Williams vs. Ely.
	1236—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Hecnitz et al.
	560—Eckhoff, Adm'r., vs. Beckmeyer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
266—Eddy vs. Hobbs.	292—Klingenstein vs. Lux.
267—Wightman, &c., vs. Thomas et al.	207—Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Vill. Edgewater, &c.
200—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.	206—Wittgerstein vs. Maguire et al.
185—Percival vs. Silman et al.	273—Butcher vs. Aster.
209—Gilman vs. McClellan et al.	203—Fielder vs. Young.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Tinson vs. Shaw.	12—Wright et al. vs. Harrison et al.
8—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.	13—Douglass vs. Bigelow.
9—Berrian vs. Sanford.	14—Dovey vs. Bohen.
10—Walter et al. vs. Walter et al.	15—Binsse, Ex'r, &c., vs. LaFarge et al.
11—Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat'l Bank of Phil. vs. Hicks et al.	16—Mackintire vs. Mackintire.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.	763—Roediger vs. McIntyre.
869—Smith et al. vs. Smith.	767—Van Tassel vs. Walker.
390½—Chapman vs. Thompson.	795—Kelly vs. Krader.
409—Colt vs. Pisner et al.	799—Wall et al. vs. Lindsley et al.
405—Kranshar et al. vs. Kramer.	809—Charnay vs. Ross.
879—Emmons vs. Phelan et al.	831—Hodges et al. vs. Middlebrook.
2929—Moses vs. Bunker et al.	839—Domingues vs. Graham.
883—Burdett et al. vs. Hatry.	843—Kellog vs. McNicol.
241—Knight vs. O'Neil.	845—Joel vs. Wirth.
345—H. B. S. R. Manuf. Co. vs. Caldwell.	849—Burr, Adm'x, vs. Edgar et al.
425—B. N. Y. and J. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	850½—Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
431—Clark vs. Glines.	865—Finnin vs. Mallory.
759—Barnum & Van Amburgh Co. vs. Rutgers F. Ins. Co.	869—Marks vs. Schattman et al.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
730—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.	750—Masterson vs. Schanck et al.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	392—Bauer vs. Althause and wife.
712—Fay, Adm'r., &c., vs. Pendergast et al.	812—Tuttle vs. St. John.
960—— vs. ——.	446—Jackson et al. vs. Stevens et al.
746—O'Brien vs. Devlan.	123—Aggs, &c., vs. French et al.
908—Furniss vs. Orr.	528—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
888—Hay vs. Douglas.	902—Moneuse et al. vs. De Laveletta.
706—Smith vs. Covert.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
264—Heller vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	582—Deicke vs. Hamann.
558—Lord vs. Dean.	582—Patterson vs. Whitbeck.
738—Fisher vs. Frech et al.	584—Durand vs. Machado.
1131—Sykes vs. Leonard.	585—Same vs. Same.
573—Matthews vs. Haskell.	586—Herryman vs. Hitchcock.
580—Decan et al. vs. Rothschild.	587—Anderson vs. Tooker.
581—Carnana vs. Munsinger.	588—Danenbaum vs. Silberman.
	589—Moore vs. Lurch.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
379—Hendrickson vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	517—Kohn vs. Toner.
421—Twynge vs. Gautner.	171—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.
236—Gillies vs. Lent.	365—Barnard vs. Harwood.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	206—Richardson vs. Herschel.
194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	375—Wright vs. Welker.
499—Mayus vs. Lippman.	418—Sass vs. Seely.
791—Koenig vs. Steger.	437—Allen vs. Reimers.
	446—Fowler vs. Dickel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2321—Lang vs. Sayles.	— — Kniffin vs. Hecht.
2510—Werzburg vs. Engelbert.	2358—Barrett vs. Burt.
— — Brand vs. Levy.	2439—Spring vs. Weaber.
2215—Merle vs. More.	1996—Kelly vs. Chandler.
— — Taylor vs. Shreve.	2630—Stinson vs. Stern.
2630—Cohen vs. Biering.	2631—O'Keefe vs. Rinaldo.
2197—Conie vs. Reed.	2632—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
2491—Hopkins vs. Rackett.	2634—Worins vs. Dempsey.
2394—Marsh vs. Palmer.	2635—Glinn vs. Stock.
2572—Ballou vs. McMakin.	2536—Prince vs. Bolte.
2586—Moses vs. Fauerbach.	2637—Clark vs. Duffy.
2531—Johnson vs. Pitchkey.	2638—Green vs. Burk.
2356—Moore vs. Reynolds.	2639—Kelley vs. Mackey.
— — Hubner vs. Gruber.	2640—Worback vs. McDonald.
2411—The Invincible Club vs. Ollivon.	

COURT NOTES.

The May Term of the State Courts commences to-day. The General Term of the Supreme Court stands adjourned until Monday, May 10, at 10:30 A. M., when the result of the recent examination of applicants for admission to the Bar will be announced, and the successful candidates sworn in. In the Circuit Part I. of the same Court, (which includes Oyer and Terminer,) Judge Sutherland will preside; in Circuit, Part II., Judge Barnard, and in Circuit, Part III., Judge Cardozo.

The Special Term will be held by Judge Ingraham, and Chambers by Judge Clerke. The remarkable rapidity with which the calendar was exhausted during the Term just closed by Judge Cardozo has been a source of gratification alike to weary lawyers and impatient litigants, and its continuance cannot prove other than acceptable to a large majority of those interested in legal proceedings.

In the Superior Court, the General Term will be composed of Judges Barbour, Fithian and Freedman. Judge Jones will preside at Trial Term Part I., Judge Monell at Part II., and Judge McCunn will hold Special Term and Chambers.

In Common Pleas there will be no General Term. Part I. Trial Term will be held by Judge Daly, Part II. by Judge Barrett, and Chambers by Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 1.

Before Judge Monell.

PRACTICE—FAILURE TO PROSECUTE.

Dibble vs. McLaren.—This was a motion to dismiss the complaint for want of prosecution, and to discharge the order of arrest. Defendant was a clerk in plaintiff's store, and was charged with stealing goods and embezzling money of his employer. About $30 of goods were found in his possession, which he claimed to have charged himself with on the books, and that he had a right to do so. He, however, plead guilty to the charge in a Police Court, and was sent to Blackwell's Island. While a prisoner there in January last, he was served with a summons and complaint in this, a civil action, and being unable to communicate with an attorney, his time to answer expired. On leaving that institution, he was arrested by the Sheriff on civil process on an allegation, on information and belief, that the embezzlement amounted to about $600, and has been confined in Ludlow-street Jail ever since. No judgment has been entered in the action, and therefore the defendant could not be charged in execution, and until which the usual method of making application for a defendant's discharge on making an assignment of his property could not be resorted to. Thus the plaintiff could keep the defendant in jail for a lifetime if, after once getting him there, he did not choose to proceed, unless the Court should be satisfied there was an intentional abuse of the process of the Court. Such were the alleged facts in this case, and the motion coming on this morning, his Honor Judge MONELL dismissed the plaintiff's complaint and vacated the order of arrest with costs. Prisoner discharged.

C. M. Tallman for plaintiff; Horatio F. Averill for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of Earnest Pedal, Thomas F. Richards, Gilbert B. Brooks, Edward W. Lefferts, Joseph Osborn and Rachel Ann Towt, all of Brooklyn, were proved during the past week.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of James Haggerty, of Flatbush, Franz Wegemann, Francis Porsus, John Rusher, James McCormick, Susan C. Miller and Bridget Purdy, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Michael, James and John Conroy were granted to their mother; of Charles, Caroline and William Oldenburgh to Gerhard Wessel, and of Pauline Heminger to Anthony Hilderbrandt.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 1, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. C.	118¼	5,000 M. & S. P. [illegible] 1st M.	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	119	3,000 M. & St. P. 1st	91
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, ex int.	117¼	1,000 N.J. Cen. 1st M.	97
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	118¾	5,000 Lake S. Div. Bs.	90¼
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118¼	1,000 do.	90
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107¾	2,000 do. ...3d call	90
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	67¾	5 Fourth Nat. Bk.	104
7,000 do.	67½	20 Corn. Nat. Bank	110½
15,000 do.	67¼	11 Del. & Hud. Can.	130
3,000 do. ...2d call	67¾	200 Mar. Pf.	42¼
5,000 Va. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	100 do.	42½
5,000 N. C. St. 6s.	61½	Adams Express	62
12,000 do.	61¼	5 A. M. U. Ex.	41
10,000 do.	61	100 Hudson R.	156
10,000 N. C. S.6s, New.	54½	50 New-Jersey Cen.	111¼
1,000 do.	54¾	10 do. ...bet. call	113
1,000 Tenn. S. 6s ex c	65¾	100 Harlem	151½
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. ex int.	70	100 do ...bet. call	151
5,000 do.	70¼	200 do.	151¾
5,000 La. 8s, L. Bds.	90	300 Mich. Southern	103½
10,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	89¼	100 do. ...b3	103¾
3,000 Erie 4th M.	80¼	100 do. ...2d call	104
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. ex int.	92	200 do.	104½
1,000 Del. L. & W. 1st	94	50 Ill. Cen.	145
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	92½	200 Clev. & P. R. ...s60	92¼
1,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	83½	12 C. C. Cin. & I. R.	83¼
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	96	300 do. ...2d call	83½
1,000 do.	95½	100 Chi. & N. W.	86¾
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bs. ex int.	96	45 Lake Shore	103¼
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	101½	200 do.	103½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96½	200 Mil. & St. P.	78¾
30,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	98	100 do. ...s30	78⅞
		500 M. & St. P. Pf.	87¼
		100 do.	87⅜
		300 P., Ft. W. & C.	149
		200 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	69
		200 Chic. & Alt.	161
		200 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾	$2,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	106½
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '62	117¾	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	118½
1,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '64	113¼	750,000 do.	118¼
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	113¾	500 do. ...c	118½
2,000 do. ...bet. call	113¼	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C	108
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	118½	5,000 do.	108¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver	21	100 Ohio & Miss.	33⅝
100 Mariposa Pf.	42½	1500 Mich. S. & N. I.	103¾
300 Pacific Mail	93¾	400 do. ...b10	103¾
100 do. ...b15	93¾	400 do. ...b3	103½
100 do. ...c	93¾	200 do.	103⅞
100 do. ...c	93½	200 do.	103¾
100 West U. T.	43¾	200 do. ...s3	103¼
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n. c	67¾	200 do. ...c	103⅝
100 N. Y. Cent'l	177½	500 do. ...s3	103¾
100 do.	177¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅜
800 do.	177	200 Clev. & Pitts.	93½
200 do. ...b10	177½	200 Lake Shore	103¼
200 do.	177¼	200 do. ...s10	103
200 Hudson	157¾	200 do.	103
800 do.	158	600 do. ...b10	103¼
100 do.	157½	200 do.	103¼
100 do. ...b10	157¾	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	137¼
800 Harlem	152	100 do. ...b5	137⅜
200 Reading	96¾	500 do.	137¼
100 T., W. & W.	78	300 Ohio & N. W.	87
100 do.	73¾	200 do. ...c	86⅞
300 Mil. & S. P.	78¾	300 do.	86⅞
100 do. ...b10	78¾	200 do. ...b10	86⅞
100 do.	78⅞	100 do. ...b3	86⅞
100 do. ...s30	78¾	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98⅛
200 do. ...s3	78⅞	200 do. ...b3	98⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn S. 6s, n.	67¾	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅜
10,000 do.	67¾	100 do.	87⅜
100 Wells-Fargo	35¾	100 Harlem	151
100 Adams Express	61¾	300 N. Y. Cen.	177½
100 Merch. Un. Ex.	15¼	600 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
100 Quicksilver	20¾	1200 do.	33
100 do. ...b60	21	200 do. ...b10	33¼
100 U. S. Ex.	62¼	200 do. ...c	33¼
100 Mariposa Pf.	42¼	200 do. ...b3	33¼
100 do.	42½	100 Ill. Cen.	144½
100 West. U. T. ...b30	43¾	400 Clev. & Pitts.	93½
100 do.	43⅜	200 M. So. & N. I.	103½
200 Hudson R. R.	157¾	200 do. ...b5	103¼
15 do.	157	200 do.	103⅜
100 do.	157¼	200 do. ...b10	103½
100 Reading ...b10	96¾	200 Lake Shore R.	103¼
200 do. ...b15	96¾	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	137⅛
100 T., W. & W.	73¾	400 Chi. & N. W.	87½
100 Chi. & Alt. ...b30	160½	200 do. ...b10	87½
100 do.	160	100 do. ...c	87⅜
100 do.	159½	600 do.	87⅜
500 Mil. & St. P. ...s30	78¾	200 do. ...b5	87⅜
100 do.	78¾	400 do.	87⅜
200 do.	78⅞	200 do.	87⅜
100 do. ...c	78¾	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98⅛
200 do. ...b10	78¾	100 do. ...b10	98
100 do. ...b15	78⅞	100 do.	98⅛
		100 Boston W. P.	16

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s	60¾	100 Erie	28¾
100 Mariposa	20¼	1500 do.	28¾
100 Mar. Pf.	43¼	200 do. ...c	28¾
100 do.	43¼	200 do.	28¾
200 West. U. T.	43¾	100 do.	28¾
100 do. ...b3	43¾	100 do. ...b30	28
100 Pacific Mail ...b3	92¾	100 do. ...c	27¾
100 do.	92¾	100 do.	27¾
400 Reading ...c	96¾	200 do.	27½
100 Chi. & N. W.	87	600 do.	27
100 Mich. So. R.	103⅞	100 do.	28¼
100 do. ...b3	103⅞	900 do.	27
100 Erie	28¼	700 do.	28
100 do.	28	200 do. ...s3	28
100 do.	28¼	100 do. ...s3	28½
100 do.	28¼	200 do. ...c	28½
100 do.	28¼	400 do. ...c	28
200 do.	28¼	400 do. ...c	28
200 do. ...s3	28¼	400 do. ...b3	28½
500 do.	28¼	200 do.	28
100 do.	28¼	100 do.	27
100 do. ...b3	28¼		

MONDAY, May 3—A. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt of the United States, condensed from the Official Schedule of the Secretary of the Treasury as on the First of May, and from his previous Schedule of the First of April, will be found convenient for reference:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1.

	April 1, 1869.	May 1, 1869.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,087,838,250	1,087,840,400
Sixes of 1881	283,677,400	283,677,400
Five ₽ cents, 10-40s	194,567,300	194,567,300
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold bearing	$2,107,876,630	$2,107,878,700
Three ₽ cent. L.T. Cert.	$54,605,000	$53,240,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency int.	$68,605,000	$67,240,000
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,063,345
Fractional Currency	36,719,912	35,350,323
Gold Notes	21,672,500	16,307,200
Demands free of interest	6,003,408	5,701,314
Total free of interest	$420,416,893	$413,422,682
Total debt in gross	$2,596,898,538	$2,588,541,382
Less cash in Treasury	111,005,993	116,235,497
Total	$2,485,892,545	$2,472,305,885
	April 1, 1869.	May 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$104,203,365	$108,333,933
Gold Notes out	21,672,500	16,307,200
Belonging to Government	$82,530,865	$92,031,733
Net Decrease, Debt proper		$13,586,660
Loans to Pacific Roads, April 1, 1869		$56,852,000
Same Loans, May 1, 1869		56,852,000

The present exhibit is more favorable to the reduction of the Public Debt proper than was looked for by any of the officials of the Treasury. Exclusive of the accumulation of Interest, *the decrease is* THIRTEEN AND A HALF MILLIONS since the First of April, while the Interest account stands as follows:

Accumulated to April 1	$39,303,916
Accumulated in April	10,294,386
Total to May 1	$49,698,302
Less May Interest, prepaid in April	3,206,796
Interest accumulated	$46,491,506
Against April 1	39,303,916
Net accumulation of Interest	$7,187,590
Net decrease of Principal	13,586,660
Decrease of Principal, less Interest	$6,399,070

When the Public Debt of the United States reached its maximum after the close of the War, the amount stood, as compared with the present Statement:

	Aug. 31, 1865.	April 30, 1869.
War Obligations	$2,710,904,871	$2,445,283,885
Old Stocks	45,437,000	27,022,000
Total Direct Debt	$2,756,431,871	$2,472,305,885
Bonds Central Pacific Roads	1,258,000	56,852,000
Total all Debt	$2,757,689,871	$2,529,157,885
War Debt reduced		$265,710,686
Old Stocks paid off		18,415,000
Reduction of Direct Debt		$284,125,686
Increased aid to Pacific Roads		55,594,000
Net reduction of all Debt		$228,531,686

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 1, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,977,086
Increase in Specie	417,237
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,817,824
Increase in Deposits	5,608,465
Decrease in Circulation	89,523

	May 2, '68.	May 1, '69.	April 24, '69.
National Capital	$72,807,700	$74,057,700	$74,057,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,945,616	9,945,616
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$84,003,316	$84,003,316
Loans	257,628,673	260,426,160	257,498,074
Gold and G'ld Notes	18,166,672	9,267,[illegible]	8,850,360
Other Legal Tender	57,393,399	56,485,722	53,677,886
Deposits	191,206,133	183,948,565	177,340,059
Circulation	34,114,842	33,973,[illegible]	34,060,581
In Sub-Treasury	101,308,231	91,965,[illegible]	88,655,875

The Bank Statement published to-day ex-

hibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Apr. 24, '69.	May 1 '69.	May 2, '68.
On deposits	$177,340,080	$183,948,565	$191,208,135
Circulation	34,060,581	33,372,058	34,114,843
Total	$211,400,661	$217,920,623	$225,320,978
25 ₱ cent. would be	$52,850,165	$54,480,156	$56,330,244
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	62,528,258	65,763,357	74,030,472
Excess	$9,678,093	$11,283,201	$16,700,228

There has been rather more animation in Money, chiefly in the late afternoon, when the prevailing rate on call was 7 ₱ cent. The bank return showed a further important gain of strength, as the result of the week's business, including an increase of $6,608,485 in the deposits, $2,817,824 in the legal tender reserve, and $417,257 in the specie item. The loans have been augmented $2,977,086. The circulation has been reduced $88,523.

Gold ranged from 134⅞ to 135 on a more spirited speculation, leaving off steadily at 134¾@134⅞. The French steamer took out $73,405 in specie, making the total exports for the week $569,289. The *Alaska* arrived Saturday with a California treasure freight of $690,948. Government disbursed through the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,230,768 of coin interest, making a total for the week of $4,722,610. The coin income of the Government from Customs at this port during the week has been $2,241,519.

The month opens on a generally strong and buoyant market for the Public Funds, which are favored by the very light offerings, the growing supply of money at the business centres, and the encouraging gain of the revenues on the expenses of the Government, enabling the Treasury Department to make a further reduction of nearly thirteen and a half millions, in the aggregate of the Public Debt, since April 1, according to the telegraphic advices from Washington. The latest dealings were at the highest figures of the day. The 1862 Five-twenties closed at 118⅜ bid, xe the 3 ₱ cent. May gold coupon, which is equal to fully 122⅜ coupon included. The 1867s were in request at 116¾, and the Ten-forties at 108⅛.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,869,332 48; total payments, $3,638,718 82; balance, $81,985,389 15. The receipts include, for Customs, $394,000; for Gold Notes, $650,000.

There were less extensive dealings in the Railway and Miscellaneous Share line; yet, with exceptionally severe depression in Erie, the changes in values were not remarkably important. Pacific Mail was weak. Reading was adversely affected by rumors of a strike in the Scranton Coal region. Ohio Certificates yielded a little. Most other values were strong and buoyant. The later transactions indicated a firmer tone in the general market, aided by the favorable bank exhibit.

After the late Boards Broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅝	*118⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold Coin	134½	134⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅞	67⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	58¾	58½
Missouri Bonds	88¾	88⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	55	54⅞
New-York Central	177⅞	177⅝
Reading Railway	96⅝	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	137⅞	137½
Northwest Common	87	87¼
Northwest Preferred	98⅝	98⅜
Michigan Southern	103¾	104
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	140¼	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅛	92⅝
Pacific Mail Company	93½	92⅝
St. Paul Preferred	87¼	87⅜
St. Paul Common	78⅝	78½
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	73
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33⅛
Mariposa Preferred	43⅝	43⅝
Lake Shore	103	103¾
Hudson River	157¼	157½
Louisiana Levee 6s	72⅝	*69½

*Ex coupons.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	118⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	116
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	116¾
5-20 reg., 1862	113	5-20 coup., 1868	116⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	118⅜	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	125⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	113⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	126
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅜	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874	115
5-20 reg., 1865	113⅛	10-40 reg.	107¼
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65 n. i.	116⅝	8s Currency	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69⅜
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100½	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	90
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100½	California 7s	125⅛
Ill. War Loan	100½	Connecticut 6s	100½
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97¼	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	Alabama 8s	102⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	98	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	110
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	68⅜	N.Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	67	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	58⅛	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.	62⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101⅛
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101⅛
North Carolina 6s	60⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	54⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
Missouri 6s	88⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	89⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100
Louisiana 6s	74	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	American Exchange	111½
Manhattan	140	Chatham	150
Mechanics'	133	Bank of the Republic	118
America	148	Hanover	110
Phenix	107	Nassau	105
North River	105	Commonwealth	114
Butchers & Drovers	135	Imp. and Traders'	133
National	110½	Park	159½
Merchants' Ex.	116	Central National	110½
Seventh Ward	110	First National	220
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	104
Commerce	126		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92 x	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	N. J. Cen. 1st M	100
H. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869-70	100	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101⅛
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	x96⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
Harlem 1st M	100 x	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	115	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	116	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97 x
M.S. & N.I.S. f'd 7 p.c.	95	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	119	Chi. & Alton inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	103
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	91⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91¼
Tol., W. & W. c.c. S'k. F.	81¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	101	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	88
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	77⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99⅛	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85⅛
Chi. R. I. & P.	95⅛	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86

The imports, (other than dry goods and specie,) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending April 30, 1869, were $7,823,485.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Commercial* of this evening quotes the rate for carrying United States Bonds in London as 6½ ₱ cent.; the Stock Exchange rate for carrying, at the last settlement, (end of April,) was 5 ₱ cent., and for the middle of April account, 4 ₱ cent.

He also speaks of a probable advance in the Bank of England rate, when bills are now discounting in the open market at 3@3½ ₱ cent.—½ to 1 ₱ cent. under the bank rate!

FAIR PLAY.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 1, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	51	Tar, bbls.	2,047
Cotton, bales	588	Sp'ts Turp'tne, bbls.	116
Eggs, bbls.	2,338	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,833
Flour, bbls.	7,569	Pork, bbls.	....
Flour, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	157
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Lard, pkgs.	200
Cornmeal, bags	1,500	Beef, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	....	Butter, pkgs.	1,903
Corn, bushels	7,301	Cheese, pkgs.	1,235
Rye, bushels	....	Lard Oil, pkgs.	....
Malt, bushels	1,700	Tallow, pkgs.	4
Barley, bushels	....	Grease, pkgs.	....
Oats, bushels	8,594	Stearine, pkgs.	....
Peas, bushels	360	Starch, boxes	1,960
Beans, bushels	459	Tobacco, hhds.	400
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	4	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	95
Hides, No.	200	Whisky, bbls.	949
Hemp, bales	11	Wool, bales	49
Hops, bales	134	Oil Cake, pkgs.	....
Leather, sides	12,628	Peanuts, bags	34
Resin, bbls.	851	Beeswax, pkgs.	3

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Antarctic*, for Liverpool—211 boxes Clocks, 15 packages Clocks, 200 bundles Hay-rakes, 155 packages Clothes-pins, 204 boxes Clothes-pins, 300 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 1,382 bales Cotton, 309 hhds. Syrup, 49 tierces Syrup, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2,036 bbls. Tar, 19 casks Sperm Oil, 12 M Staves.

By the brig *Foncetta Ezurlo*, for Odessa—3,219 bbls. Resin, 31 bbls. Tar.

By the steamer *Louisiana* for Liverpool—1,202 bales Cotton, 412 bbls. Rosin, 200 bbls. fish Roes, 350 tcs. Beef, 35 tcs. Lard, 225 hhds. tallow, 724 boxes Bacon, 70 bbls. Pork, 10 tcs. Pork, 70 bbls. Heads, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 60 bales Hogs' Hair.

By the steamship *Perière* for Havre—1 case silk Ribbons, 27 cases Dress goods, samples, &c., 32 cases Sewing Machines, 400 bags Coffee, 244 bales Cotton, 1,000 bags Cocoa, 19 cases Extracts, 13 cases Whalebone.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—660 bales cotton, 502 boxes bacon and hams, 2,718 boxes cheese, 68 bales furs, 280 bbls. pork, 45 hhds. tallow, 9 casks beeswax, 41 cases sewing machines, 31 cases patent medicines, 85 cases lard, 10 cases rakes, 8 cases cotton-gins and presses.

By the steamer *Moneka*, for Yokohama—63 cases carbines, 2 cases percussion caps, 184 cases cartridges, 1 billiard table.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—1,079 bbls. Tar, 33 hhds. Tallow, 63 bales Hair, 8 casks Whalefoots, 46 cases Machines, 130 tierces Lard, 200 tierces beef, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 24,628 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Flour, 85 boxes Bacon, 266 bbls. Resins, 58 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 48 hhds. Bark, 35 bbls. Oxide Zinc.

By the bark *John*, for Gibraltar—134 hhds. Tobacco, 35 Logs Mahogany. 206 bbls. Resin, 4,000 Staves, 36 packages Furniture, 269 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 boxes Snuff, 10 bbls. Crackers, 25 boxes Crackers.

By the bark *Wentworth*, for Antwerp—3,359 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the ship *City of Sydney*, for London—3,000 bbls. Oil Cake, 4,143 bags Oil Cake, 1,000 Oars, 1,000 bales Hops, 79 packages Wine, 40,500 lbs. Bones, 1,723 bbls. Resin, 40,800 lbs. Rattan.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,158 bbls.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet, but quoted firm for all kinds, including Java, 22½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9⅛c.@13⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14⅛c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15⅛c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18⅛c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock, 108,753 bags and 41,808 mats.

COTTON—Has been quoted a trifle firmer, on a light trade. Sales, 1,383 bales, including 712 bales to shippers, 586 bales to spinners, 11 bales to speculators, and 74 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business, in their Circular of this morning, thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet and heavy on Low Grades of Cotton, while for Low Middlings, and above, the demand has been good, and prices firm. Of the Low Grades there is a full supply offering on the market, while Good Cottons are very scarce. The total sales for the week have been 13,436 bales, including 5,101 bales to Spinners, 1,516 bales to speculators, 5,435 bales to exporters, and 1,384 bales in transit. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For April, 100 bales at 27⅛c.; for June, 300 bales on private terms; for December, 100 bales at 22c.; for January, 100 bales at 22c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 7,679 bales; to Glasgow, 30 bales; to Bremen, 1,452 bales; to Hamburg, 154 bales. Total, 9,315 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 25,697 bales; to the Continent, 6,165 bales. Total, 31,862 bales." The receipts to-day were only 588 bales; export clearances, 3,488 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Good Ordinary	26⅛	26½	26⅜	27
Low Middling	27⅛	28	28⅛	28⅛
Middling	28⅛	29	29⅛	29⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,619
Receipts last week	5,813
Receipts preceding week	6,069
Receipts since Jan. 1	265,680
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	588,114
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	124,742
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	309,833
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,559
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	99,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,029,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,057,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,176,000
Exports same time last year	1,475,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	307,000
Estimated stock same time last year	234,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive to-day. Low grades have been quoted rather stronger on a light offering. Other kinds dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 90; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 90@$6 45; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$5 90
Extra State	5 90@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 15@12 50

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., at $6 30@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $6 75@$10 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 55@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Cornmeal continues in good demand at $4 35@$4 75 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, but rather more firmly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 65@$1 68; No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 50, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 44, delivered; and White California at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted much firmer, particularly New mixed, which has been less freely offered, and has been in good request, as also Old Mixed, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels, at 85c.@89c., chiefly 86c.@88c. for New Mixed Western; 88c.@89c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 90c. for do., delivered; 89c.@91c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and 82c.@85c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive, but quoted steady at $1 30@$1 35 for Western and Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Barley has been rather more freely offered and purchased at easier prices; sales 27,500 bushels at $1 85 for State and German, and $2, in part, for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is very dull at $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in request and quoted firm; sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels Western at 83c.@84½c., chiefly at 80c., in store, and 84c.@85c., from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel. The steamship *Iowa*, for Glasgow, takes out 7,200 bushels Wheat and 24,628 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet to-day at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 75c.@$1 10 for Long and Short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 108,793 Hides; sales 63,400 Hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 22,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21½ lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@20½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 21½ lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Concordia, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Corrientes, 21@23½ lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 900 Dry Corrientes, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Rio Grande, 19½ lbs., private terms; 550 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 19½ lbs., private terms; 6,400 Dry Rio Grande Kips, part to arrive, 12 lbs., 24½c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Tobasco, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Port-au-Platt, 16½ lbs., 16¾c., gold, as they run; 450 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., 22½c., currency, as they run; 650 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 450 Wet-Salted Rio Grande, 41½ lbs., 12½c., gold, usual selection; 4,500 Wet-Salted California, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet-Salted Para, 48 lbs., 11c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Wet-Salted Texas, 63@70 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughters, 68@75 lbs., 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; 1,500 City Slaughters, 73 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 126,100 Hides, (same time last year 161,200—year before, 123,900,) as follows: 43,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 8,000 Dry California, 1,600 Dry Rio Janeiro, 3,800 Dry African, 10,800 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,000 Dry Vera Cruz and Sisal, 900 Dry Port-au-Platt, 12,000 Dry Mexican, 26,000 Dry Texas, 2,800 Dry-Salted Parnahiba, 1,200 Dry-Salted Maracaibo, 1,000 Wet-Salted Rio Grande Cow, 500 Wet-Salted Rio Janeiro.

HEMP—Has been held very firmly, but has been inactive. Manilla, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, 75 tons and 18,122 bales of Foreign, and 670 bales of American.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull but steady to-day. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@78c.; Cubas at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. Stock, 16,565 hhds., and 1,500 bbls. We quote in detail, thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@51c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has shown more steadiness on a rather better inquiry. Sales have been reported of about 100 bbls., in assorted packages, at 45½c.; job lots of merchantable at 46c.@47c., and 300 bbls. in shipping order, at 48c. ₱ gallon. The receipts since our last have been 116 bbls.; export clearances, 100 bbls. by the ship *Antartic*, for Liverpool, and 1,200 bbls. by the bark *Wentworth*, for Antwerp. The stock in yard this morning was 3,876 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been very dull, with a stock of only 990 bbls. available in yard. The nominal quotation was $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been in request at steady rates, partly for export. The receipts have been 2,047 bbls.; export clearances, 3,146 bbls; stock in yard this morning, 12,020 bbls. Resins have been much less freely offered, and have been decidedly firmer, especially the low grades, which closed quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,700 bbls. Strained at $2 60@$2 62½, chiefly at the latter price; 1,000 bbls. No. 2, part at $2 75@$2 85; 100 bbls. No. 1 and 80 bbls. Pale on private terms, ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts have been 851 bbls.; export clearances, 5,926 bbls., according to the details given above; stock in yard, this morning, 50,942 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48½c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 55@$12 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 92½@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of all kinds of Oil have been on a moderate scale, holders evincing more firmness. Crude, in bulk, has been in some request on the basis of 17¼c., and barreled Crude at equal to 23c. ₱ gallon; but no important sales were reported. No receipts of Crude were noted here. At Philadelphia the arrivals were 450 bbls. Refined has been less active and less buoyant as to price, particularly at Philadelphia. Sales have been reported here of job lots of Standard White, on the spot, at 32⅛c.@32⅜c.; 500 bbls. do., last half of May delivery, at 32¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August, at 35c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. do. at 31⅛c.@31¼c., chiefly at 31¼c., the ruling price at the close; and 1,000 bbls. do., last half of May delivery, on private terms, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 1,833 bbls. here, and 1,030 bbls. at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence have been 3,359 bbls. Refined Petroleum, by the bark *Wentworth*, for Philadelphia.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy to-day, closing lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $30 87@$31 25, closing at $30 87 regular for New Mess; $30 75 for Old Mess; $28 25@$28 75 for Western Prime Mess; $30 50 for Clear, and $25 75@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Stock 52,417 bbls., against 54,775 bbls. April 1, 1869, and 83,585 bbls. May 1, 1868. Cut Meats continue quiet and heavy; sales equal to 175 packages, at 15c.@16c. for Dry-Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon has been dull and heavy; sales of 80 boxes, including Cumberland at 15¾c., and Long Rib on private terms ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@18¾c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 17¾c. for City, and 18c. for Prime Western Steam ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 170 bbls. Tierce Beef is quite dull, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $25@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 70 tierces. Stock of Beef 47,853 packages, against 55,111 packages April 1, 1869, and 30,453 packages May 1, 1868. Beef Hams are quiet at $26@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in demand and steady. We quote:

OLD CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra Yellow, ₱ lb.	35c.@40c.
State firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	30c.@35c.
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	27c.@33c.
Western firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	25c.@30c.
Canada, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	25c.@30c.
Western and Canada, Common, ₱ lb.	23c.@25c.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	40c.@41c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37c.@39c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	43c.@45c.
Western tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	34c.@37c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	30c.@35c.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	21 @21½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	22 @23
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	20 @21

RICE—Has been quiet but steady. Stock, 3,628 tierces Carolina and 24,240 bags Cleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been dull to-day, but held firmly. Sales have been reported of only 165 boxes Havana at from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted firm at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12⅜c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12⅜c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅛c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in very moderate demand at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb. Stock includes 62,801 hhds. and 111,835 boxes.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 147,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11⅜c., chiefly at 11¼c.; also 38,500 lbs. Stearine at 17⅛c.@18⅛c., and 34,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 94c.@95c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 275 bbls. reported at these figures.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet, with 564 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, a small load of Wheat at 1d. ₱ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; a line of Hops at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 50 bales Tobacco at 2s.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72⅛ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 39½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 62s, 64s and 65s; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co** 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

GERMANIA BANK. NO. 185 BOWERY. CAPITAL $200,000.

The above Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

DIRECTORS:

C. SCHWARZWAELDER, M. J. ADRIAN, HENRY BRUNER, JOS. HILLENBRAND, FRED'K HOCH, JOS. KUNTZ, K. KREUKEL, FRANCIS J. GEIS, NICHOLAS MULLER, JOS. M. OHMEIS, GEO. REICHARDT, MAX SCHAEFER, GEORGE SCHAEFER, ADAM WEBER, OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER.

C. SCHWARZWAELDER, President.
F. J. GEIS, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HESSE, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, MEMPHIS, April 29, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 5th day of May, proximo, on account of dividend payable June 1, 1869. M. J. WICKES, President.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. L. M. LAWSON, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1869. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, AND LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS.

Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.

Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY Land, Salt and Mining Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of May, and reopened on the 5th. Holders of stock are requested to make transfers prior to the closing of the books, and payment of the dividend.

A cash dividend of thirty cents per share will be paid on and after May 1, to stockholders of record of that date presenting their certificates for indorsement of the amount thereon.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held at their office, TUESDAY, May 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

APRIL 16, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 19, 1869.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eleven bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 73 and 75, of $500 each, and Nos. 310, 496, 500, 505, 561, 748, 763, 808, of $1,000 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1869.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE number of its bondholders, this Company has opened at this office books for the registering of the First Mortgage Bonds, (Eastern and Western Division.)

Holders of these bonds desiring to have the same registered, must apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th proximo, and reopened on the 1st day of June, following.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage eight per cent. bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid, less government tax, on and after that date on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of directors of the Tice Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 10th day of May, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of April, at 3 P. M., to 11th of May, at 10 A. M.

J. B. BADEAU, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR BOTH the common and guaranteed stock of this Company will be opened for transfers on Monday the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, and coupons of Dubuque and Sioux City Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

$20,000 AND SEVERAL SMALLER sums to loan on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due 1st May, will be paid at my office, No. 20 Broad-st. G. E. TAINTOR, Financial Agent.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	119	5-20 Coupon, '67	116⅜	116⅝
Coupon, 1881	118⅜	119	5-20 Coupon, '68	116⅛	116⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	113⅜	113¾	10-40 Regist'd	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	117⅝	118⅛	10-40 Coupon	107⅝	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	113½	113⅞	Gold	134⅛	134⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	115	115⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	116⅜	116⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 24, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON Second Mortgage Bonds Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

APRIL 22, 1869.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BONDS AND STOCK AND PAST-due Coupons Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company; also, Indianapolis and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds; Dayton and Weston, Dayton and Michigan. Highest market price paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

PHILIPSBURG COAL, IRON AND OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Western Hotel, No. 9 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS FRUHAUF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Fruhauf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my3-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. LEVY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the above-named George J. Levy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
my3-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORVIS M. MORE and BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, bankrupts.—No. 1,330.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Orvis M. More and Benjamin F. Lewis, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1869.
ap26-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,301.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. Jennings Demorest, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court a of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869. CHARLES BLAIR BURWELL, Assignee.
ap19-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,224.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TERENCE H. COSGROVE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Terence H. Cosgrove, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap19-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH G. SALOMON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Rudolph G. Salomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap19-1aw3wM No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DENNIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas Dennis, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
ap26-1aw3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. WITHERBEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.:—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Witherbee, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap26-1aw3w No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. MARSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph A. Marsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
ap19-1aw3wM*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the HOT SPRING MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Hot Spring Mining Company, adjudged bankrupt on its own petition. NICHOLAS DOLL, Assignee, No. 6 Beekman-st., New-York City.
my3-1aw3wM*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. SUPERB PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, RICH AUBUISSON AND VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction TUESDAY, May 4, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 46 East 12th-st., near Broadway, all the elegant rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, in good condition; fine spring and hair mattresses, and all the furniture of the house.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, THE PROPERTY OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR, COMPRISING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND VARIED ASSEMBLAGES OF MODERN PAINTINGS OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE IN MANY YEARS.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 4 and 5, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, a very valuable collection of Works of Art of the American, French, English, Flemish and Dueseldorf schools, embracing, among others, beautiful expressions of the following highly-distinguished and favorite artists, viz.:

Bierstadt,	Waldemuller,	Lambinet,
Wm. Hart,	Robie,	Landelle,
Beard,	Ad. Schreyer,	Willems,
Bellows,	Schlessinger,	Brillouin,
Bristol,	Escosura,	Vallerio,
A. F. Tait,	Verboeckhoven,	Hamman,
Inness,	Herzog,	Castan,
Colman,	Antigna,	Bakkerkorff,
G. H. Hall,	Fauvelet,	Fichel,
Parton,	Diebl,	Hoguet,
Sonntag,	Meyer von Bremen,	Plassan,
Lewis,		Ten Kate,
Nicholson,	H. Ronner,	De Dreux,
Nehlig,	Seignac,	Cassado,
Hays,	Carl Hubner,	Verlat,
Barland,	Jul. Hubner,	Toussaint,
Jacobson,	Schloesser,	Boichard,
Bakalowicz,	Leray,	Kuwasseg,
Bosch.		

The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AUCTIONEERS, have removed from No. 93 Liberty-st. to the SPACIOUS STORES NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST., and EXTENDING THROUGH TO NO. 77 READE-ST., at which fine location they will carry on the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, affording unusual facilities for the disposal of furniture, fancy goods and other personal property. Sales of stock and merchandise at the stores of owners and household furniture sales at PRIVATE RESIDENCES attended to promptly and satisfactorily, as usual for 22 years past. SALES OF PAINTINGS AND ART at their GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 12TH-ST.

HENRY H. LEEDS. ALLAN B. MINER.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. Clinton Hall, Astor-Place, Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries—Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.

MONDAY, May 3, and two following evenings, at 7½ o'clock,

LARGE AND SELECT PRIVATE LIBRARY. The property of a well-known gentleman of the City. More than 2,000 volumes, and comprising a very elegant collection of books, the best English and American editions of standard works, many in fine bindings; also many scarce books, elegantly illustrated books, &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

SATURDAY, 8th, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.

TUESDAY, 11th, and following evening, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—MONDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 216 State-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Fischer; parlor suite, rosewood etagere mirror, walnut and chestnut marble-top chamber sets, oak secretary bookcase, oak extension table and chairs, mattresses, crockery, &c., all in good order.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 3, 4, 5 and 6, at 10 o'clock each day, at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., second-hand furniture of every description, from families removing.

Purchasers will please come prepared to remove their goods immediately after each sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. On MONDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 18 West 14th-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson plush, rosewood mahogany-top centre tables, crimson figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, window shades, oil paintings and engravings, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., black-walnut and oak bookcases, mahogany extension tables, mahogany chairs in haircloth, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

THURSDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 325 West 32d-st.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, Office, No. 515 Washington-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, contained in the five-story residence No. 56 West Houston-st., near Wooster, consisting of four elegant parlor suites in satin brocatel, plush and reps; very superb real bronze gas chandeliers and gas brackets; about twenty elegant English Brussels and three-ply carpets, two double-width carpets, about 130 yards; mahogany, walnut and enameled chamber suites, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 3, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

3,546 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Voyager*, from Messina.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA AND GLASS.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., by order of assignees, silver-plated castors, ice pitchers, tea sets, waiters, napkin rings, spoons, forks, cake baskets, syrup pitchers, &c.; also, table and pocket cutlery in great variety; also, glassware and china ware, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., April 8, 1869.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) has this day been declared out of the earnings that have heretofore been invested in the construction and improvement of the road and property of the Company, payable on and after the fifteenth day of May proximo, to the stockholders of the Company, as indicated by the books on the 25th day of April, 1869. Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their certificates at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York. No fractional shares will be issued, and no transfers will be made after April 24, 1869, until May 15, 1869.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon and Western Railroad Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE RATHBONE Oil Tract Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven Cents a share, payable May 5, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed April 30, and reopened May 6.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 24th April, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, (free of all taxes,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of silk goods, containing white satins 16 inches wide, and colored silk 18⅛ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d April; or a proportional amount for the recovery of part of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican young woman as child's nurse and to do light chamberwork. Inquire at No. 316 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; the best of City reference. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear first basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable (Scotch) Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 427 41st-st., near 2d-av.; best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse; best medical and private references. Call in the Repository, No. 143 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART BUSINESS WOman, to go with a family to San Francisco; can fill any position. Call at No. 143 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse. Call for two days at No. 233 5th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Swedish cook; City reference. Office No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as nurse or seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to travel with a lady; no objection to the country; reference from present employer. Address H. A. V., P. O. Box No. 3,417.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived with some of the best families in the City; has years of references; country preferred. Call at No. 5 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class laundress in a small private family; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 227 East 45th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—PLACES FOR THREE ENGLISH Protestant servants; one as coachman and gardener, is willing to make himself useful; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; lived for five years in their former places; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook and assist with washing, the other as nurse and seamstress; can mind a baby from birth, or chamberwork and assist with children; City reference. Call at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nine years. Call at No. 314 West 39th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands meats, soups, fish, game; no objections to go in the country; best reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman who is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of experienced waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, cooks, all kinds, laundresses, tidy young girls as chambermaids, nurses, &c., and those lately landed.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 18, WHO has lately arrived, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; would do the general work of a small family, or chambermaid and nurse; sews neatly; wages $9. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation; is an excellent cook and a first-class laundress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room 6.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; good reference. Call or address No. 96 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; would like to travel or go in the country; good reference. Call at or address No. 96 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, in a private family, as perfect waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker going out by the day a few more engagements in good families; cuts and fits in all the latest styles. Address by note M. C., No. 362 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; would like to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as good waitress and chambermaid; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man of sober habits, a situation as janitor in a place of business or take charge of offices; will keep the place in good order; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call for three days, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M., or address No. 336 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man, without family; is willing to make himself generally useful; the wife is willing to do the washing or take care of milk and butter; has good reference from last employer. Call or address for two days A. H., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIAble gentleman, with best City references and security, any respectable situation in-doors or out, except regular book-keeping; is faithful and assiduous to his duties. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, single, Englishman; thoroughly understands the care and management of road horses; can give the best of references. Call on or address E. C., at private stables, No. 133 West 38th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches thoroughly; unexceptionable references from his last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman, and wife as a competent seamstress and needle woman; both suitable for any gentleman's establishment; reference will bear the strictest investigation as to ability. Call or address J. V., No. 448 6th-av., in harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable young man, willing to go in the country; of long experience in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a first-class groom and careful driver; City references. Address O. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from last employers. Address J. M., in care of seed store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, a married man without family, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived seven years with his present employer. Apply at No. 278 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a first-class professional man, married, without family, whose character will bear the strictest investigation in all departments. Address P. R., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large Employment Office, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swissman, a situation as coachman and gardener can milk if required; no objection to the country good City references. Address A. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 1,188 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or light chamberwork; has good references. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman of long experience; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address W. R. P., No. 6 East 19th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; can produce the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITer's situation by a colored young man; good reference from last employer; country prefered. Address M. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as farmer; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, the care of horses and cows. Address B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man of long experience; six years' City reference from last place. Call on or address W. B., No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a man who understands his business thoroughly; is sober and honest; best reference. Address G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Episcopal Protestant, with satisfactory City reference. Call at private stable, No. 122 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business. Address, for two days, JOHN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., excellent situations now ready for experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, cooks, all kinds, and girls of all descriptions and nations suited immediately. Come one, come all.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, girls to cook and wash and girls for general housework, for City or country.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to assist in the nursery; she must be a Protestant and willing to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 16 Lafayette-place, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, a girl not over 17, cheerful and active, with good reference. Apply at No. 407 West 21st-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE FRANCAIS, QUI A DES bons recomandations, désiré une place comme valét de chambre; ou pour voyager avec une famille a l'Europe. S'adresser No. 138 6e-av., au dessus du pharmacie, entrée 10e et 11e rue.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
PARIS. (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LARGE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN and SOAP-FAT MAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

APOLLO HALL,
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
GRAND FAIR—For the relief of the Cuban Patriot Army.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The English Press continue to review Mr. SUMNER'S speech on the *Alabama* claims, which occasions no little anxiety in political circles. The *Times*, at the conclusion of a long article, says the Queen's proclamation of neutrality at the beginning of the rebellion was a prohibition, not an authorization of blockade-runners. Instructions have been sent to Commodore PHILLIMORE, commanding the British West India Squadron, to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the restoration of the brig *Mary Lowell* and an apology for her seizure.

In the Spanish Cortes on Saturday Deputy ESTRADA'S amendment to the Constitution abolishing the prerogative of the Crown in ecclesiastical matters was rejected. The limitation of the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church was then discussed until adjournment.

The Russian Government is persevering in the line of moderate and judicious progress. The Council of State is devising means for enlarging the powers of the local municipalities, and the Press laws are to be modified in a liberal sense.

By the arrival of the steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen, April 17, and Southampton, April 20, we are in receipt of mail news later by two days than was already at hand. Foreign letters and extracts of interest thus received will be found elsewhere.

SOUTH AMERICA.

According to recent advices from Paraguay the partisans of President LOPEZ were numerous and active in the Cerroleon and Logoa districts, where they were pursuing a guerrilla warfare. The allies sent a gunboat expedition up the Parana River, which had returned and reported that no fortifications had been discovered on the banks. PARANHOS, with 3,000 men, was on the eve of marching for Villa Rica, which was still in the possession of the Paraguayans.

MEXICO.

The insurgent Colonel PALACIO, after leaving Culiacan, made his way to the town of Tutela, his force having increased to four hundred men by recruits on the road. General DARA was sent after him from Mazatlan, and according to reports an engagement occurred between the insurgents and the Government troops, in which the latter lost two hundred men. It is stated that General DARA'S force was crippled by desertions. The battle appears to have taken place at Tamazula, 110 miles east of Culiacan, in Sinaloa.

GENERAL.

At Amherstburg, Canada, the propeller *Dominion* collided with the schooner *E. W. Head* Saturday night, carrying away some of the upper works, and breaking the steam chest. Subsequently, while at anchor off Point au Pelee, the propeller was again run into by the schooner *Bigeler*, doing further damage.

A severe westerly gale at the mouth of the Mississippi, swept away the galleries of the light-house and light-keeper's dwelling at Southwest Pass, destroyed the light-house boats and blew five feet of water into the light-house and dwelling. The buildings settled one foot. The storm also damaged the rigging of vessels at the Pass.

A warrant for the arrest of J. C. FORBES, of the brig *Colson*, has been issued upon the affidavit of Supervisor CREECY, at New-Orleans. He is charged with fraudulently branding 3,000 boxes of tobacco. Mr. CREECY on Saturday also seized 103 boxes of tobacco shipped from Augusta, Ga. He has left for Mississippi to examine into other alleged irregularities.

The late rains are proving very disastrous in Alabama. Many of the streams are out of their banks, and much cotton and corn has been drowned. The rains still continue, and the farmers are much depressed.

A barrel of gasoline, standing before the lamp-store of A. H. BOTSFORD, in Second-street, near Pine, St. Louis, took fire Saturday morning, and the lower floor of the building was pretty well burned. The second floor was badly damaged by water, and much of the stock was destroyed. The banking-house of C. H. LAKIN & BRO., adjoining, was badly scorched, but was not materially damaged. The loss was not ascertained.

During the administration of Mayor WENTWORTH deeds were forged in the name of that official and other parties, conveying to them public lands in the City of Chicago valued at over half a million of dollars. In December last a bill was filed in the Superior Court for the purpose of having the conveyance of one of the parcels of land declared void, and compelling IRA JUDD, one of the parties above mentioned, to execute a quit claim deed to the city. The Court decreed the forged instruments utterly void, and JUDD was ordered to execute the quit claim deed required. This, of course, was a test case, and the ruling will apply to all the others.

In Cincinnati, Friday night, trustees and a Board of Managers, the latter consisting of ladies, were elected for the Home of the Friendless. A number of benevolent gentlemen turned over to the trustees a new building for the institution worth $25,000, built by their contributions. The institution is for reforming abandoned women. The new building has a capacity for forty inmates.

An unknown woman, young and nicely dressed, committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond at New-Utrecht, L. I., on Saturday.

The British steamer *St. George*, which struck on the Blonde Rock, off the coast of Maine, will be a total wreck.

A committee, of which Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH is chairman, has been appointed by the Board of Trade of Buffalo to visit Albany and coöperate with the Committee of the Commercial Convention from Chicago, to secure from the Legislature a reduction of tolls on eastward bound grain on the Erie Canal.

The convicts in the chair shop at Sing Sing Prison attacked a keeper in their room, on Friday, and beat him in a severe manner. The cause has not been ascertained.

The *Southern Opinion*, heretofore published at Richmond, Va., announced its last publication Saturday morning. The editor says that he has for some time thought that, perhaps, the mission of the *Southern Opinion* had been fulfilled, and adds that the distinct Southern principles upon which the paper was founded are dead in the hearts of the people. He further says: "Another fact which we cannot but recognize is, that no cause, however just and good, can long outlive defeat."

The health of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS exhibited improvement yesterday.

The propeller *St. Albans* arrived at Oswego Saturday, from Milwaukee, with a cargo of wheat. This is the first arrival from Lake Michigan since the opening of navigation.

In Springfield, Ill., a boy named FINLEY, about 14 or 15 years old, who was bitten by a dog five years ago, was attacked on Saturday morning by decided symptoms of hydrophobia.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company have petitioned for aid from the State in the completion of its road, and in building a sea wall around its flats on the northerly shore of South Boston.

The Yale and Harvard freshmen will row a six-oared race of three miles at the coming University regatta in Worcester, Mass.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Esq., Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School, has been appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois.

The increase of convicts in the Illinois State Penitentiary continues. The number on Saturday was 1,194, and before the end of this week there will probably be over 1,200—the largest number confined in any one prison in the world.

The miners' organization in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania have decided that no more coal shall be cut or lifted by them after the 8th inst.

There was a heavy snow storm in Philadelphia yesterday.

We noticed in these columns yesterday that according to recent advices the fortunes of LOPEZ, the Paraguayan President, did not appear to be so hopeless as was imagined. Later dispatches confirm this supposition; it being stated that LOPEZ is about to take the field against the Allies with an army of 10,000 men.

All the amendments proposed to the new Spanish Constitution, in the Cortes, have been rejected. An amnesty has been extended to the insurgents who took part in the late troubles at Cadiz and other places.

Thirteen thousand six hundred dollars were received at Music Hall, in Boston, by Mr. PECK in two days from the date it was announced that the season tickets for the Jubilee could be obtained by subscribers. This is about one-half the amount subscribed in advance for cards of admission to the whole series of entertainments at the Coliseum.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and recommended the appointment of Dr. GERKE as School Commissioner under the new law.

The Naval Officer of this Port has appointed three deputies, who were sworn in on Saturday, and has made several subordinate appointments.

Two adroit thieves removed a pane of glass from the show window of WM. R. PEYTON'S store, No. 274 Bowery, last evening, when they gained possession of $416 worth of silks and satin. The occupants of the store did not discover the robbery until they closed the place, consequently no arrests were made.

WILLIAM FINLEY and PETER DOYLE were yesterday committed by Justice DODGE on a charge of highway robbery made by RUDOLPH RAREN, No. 16 Chrystie-street, who alleges that on Friday evening they knocked him down on the corner of West Houston and Greenwich streets, and robbed him of a watch and chain and a pair of spectacles.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 77 Ludlow-street, doing a damage of $300.

A Reminiscence of the Rebellion—The Hampton Roads Conference.

We published yesterday, from the correspondence of the Wheeling (Va.) *Register*, an interesting and curious anecdote concerning the Hampton Roads Conference between President LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD on the part of the United States, and Messrs. HUNTER, STEPHENS and CAMPBELL on the part of the Southern Confederacy, for the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of peace. A little previous to this meeting, it will be remembered, Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Sr., made a mysterious visit to Richmond,—the object and result of which are disclosed in the paragraph to which we refer,—the essential part of which is the following:

"While in Marion, Smyth County, a few days ago, I had the pleasure of several lengthy chats with Hon. FAYETTE MCMULLIN. Mr. MCMULLIN says that since the war, he was one day in the President's house in Washington, conversing with Hon. F. BLAIR, Sr. Mr. BLAIR told him that soon after MCMULLIN'S 'peace resolutions' had been introduced into the Confederate Congress, Mr. LINCOLN, being extremely anxious to bring about a peace, honorable alike to both sections of the country, and *foreseeing, and wishing to avoid, the political consequences of the military subjugation of the South*, sent him (Mr. BLAIR) to Richmond to confer with Mr. DAVIS and learn what arrangement of the difficulties could be made. He was passed through the lines of the contending armies and conducted to Mr. DAVIS' house in Richmond. After a long conversation with Mr. DAVIS and other prominent gentlemen for whom Mr. DAVIS sent, and for whom Mr. BLAIR inquired, Mr. DAVIS said that he had no proposition to make. Mr. BLAIR then proposed that *General Lee's army be marched into Mexico against the French; that General Grant would follow and support the movement; that the united armies would drive out Maximilian; and then the Southern States should name their own terms of reconstruction, everything short of independence being guaranteed.* At Mr. DAVIS' request this proposition was made in writing, and, after some consultation and reflection, was *signed and accepted by him*. Mr. BLAIR returned to Washington, and Mr. LINCOLN was *highly delighted with the success of the negotiation*. It was in the hope of consummating this arrangement that Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD met the 'Peace Commissioners,' Hons. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, at Fortress Monroe; but there, to Mr. LINCOLN'S chagrin, the Committee declared that they had been instructed by Mr. DAVIS *to insist upon the independence of the South*, and would listen to no other proposal. And thus the whole affair came to a 'most lame and impotent conclusion.'"

There is nothing intrinsically improbable in this statement. Mr. LINCOLN was known to be exceedingly anxious for a termination of hostilities and the return of the seceded States to their practical and constitutional relations with the Union; and there was scarcely any sacrifice, not involving essential principles, which he was not ready at all times to make to secure that end. In the report of the Conference, made by Mr. SEWARD as Secretary of State, and sent to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister in London, moreover, occurs this paragraph, which tends to confirm the statement. Mr. SEWARD says:

"During the Conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. *What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of the two sections be resumed.* It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and the States, nation or people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities, except on the basis of the *disbandment of the insurgent forces* and the recognition of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union."

This paragraph renders it not unlikely that the Mexican project was discussed at the Conference. But a preliminary difficulty seems to have arisen. In the written note which Mr. BLAIR delivered to Mr. LINCOLN from Mr. DAVIS, the latter stated his entire willingness to "enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the *two countries*." Mr. LINCOLN, in reply, accepted the suggestion with a view of "securing peace to *our common country*." At the Conference, as reported by Mr. SEWARD, the President insisted upon the *disbandment of the insurgent forces* as a condition precedent to any cessation or suspension of hostilities, which, of course, would be fatal to the proposal that "General LEE'S army should be marched into Mexico against the French," and be followed by General GRANT'S. Mr. BLAIR'S proposition was that "the *two countries*" should join in driving the French out of Mexico; and to this Mr. DAVIS assented. But Mr. LINCOLN insisted that all idea of *two* countries should first be given up, and that the two armies should become one, and march under the common authority of the Union, and under a common flag, if the enterprise was to be undertaken at all.

The two parties were thus as widely apart as ever, as soon as the real motive and purpose of each was disclosed. Mr. DAVIS aimed, as he had aimed from the beginning, at independence: and Mr. LINCOLN sought, as he had always sought, the restoration of national unity and authority. Each was willing to agree to war with France, or to anything else which would secure the end he had in view:—but neither would agree to anything which would thwart and defeat it.

It is curious, though idle, to speculate as to what would have happened if Mr. BLAIR'S proposition, as he intended it to be understood, had been carried out. If an arrangement had been made by which the two armies, either united under one head, or as two, had been sent into Mexico to drive the French out, what would have been the result? It is by no means impossible that their mutual passions might have subsided, —that the men of the two armies would have become averse to further conflict with each other, and enthusiastic in the cause for which both were contending; and that a state of feeling might have grown up among the population of the two sections at home which would have made it easy to come to terms of peace. Both sections would have found themselves at war with France, and quite likely with Mexico also, and there would have been quite enough of complication and of trouble in the foreign relations of both, to have disinclined them to prolong their contest with each other. It was very evident to sagacious observers on both sides that the war was then drawing to a close. The North had been steadily gaining in material strength and in moral courage, while the South was greatly weakened, wearied and despondent. If Mr. DAVIS had even then taken counsel of prudence and love of what he called *his* country, he might have avoided "the political consequences of its military subjugation," which Mr. LINCOLN foresaw so clearly and dreaded so much. He could not have saved slavery, but he could have at least postponed negro suffrage, and have saved for the Southern States something of the local power and authority which they have been compelled to surrender.

It seems that on this occasion, as on many others, the Southern States and people are indebted to the short-sighted obstinacy and personal ambition of Mr. DAVIS for the utter and disastrous overthrow which overtook their cause. An account of the Hampton Conference, said to have been prepared by Mr. STEPHENS, one of the Confederate Commissioners, states that Mr. HUNTER made a long reply to Mr. LINCOLN'S statement,—that "the only ground on which he could rest the justice of the war, either with his own people or with foreign Powers, was that it was not a war for conquest, but that the States had never been separated from the Union,"—in which he insisted that the recognition of the right of Mr. DAVIS to make a treaty, as President of an independent nation, was indispensable, and cited the correspondence between King CHARLES I. and his Parliament as a precedent. The report proceeds:

"Mr. LINCOLN'S face were that indescribable expression which generally preceded his hardest hits, and he remarked: 'Upon questions of history I must refer you to Mr. SEWARD, for he is posted in such things, and I don't profess to be. My only distinct recollection of the matter is, *that Charles lost his head*.' This settled HUNTER for a while."

DAVIS seems to have been as obstinate as CHARLES I., and as resolute in consulting his own personal dignity rather than the necessities and welfare of his country. And the result in both cases was substantially the same. Mr. BLAIR'S proposition had in it the germ of a peace,—honorable and useful to both sections, if it had been used to promote their union. But Mr. DAVIS was determined to make use of it only so far as it might be made to serve the ends of his personal ambition; and the result is what we see. He lost what little head he had, in a political sense, very effectually.

Official Changes.

General P. H. JONES takes possession of his office to-day as Postmaster of this City. He has appointed Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR to be his First Assistant, and Colonel GEORGE VAN BRUNT to be Second Assistant. Mr. TAYLOR has long been familiar with the affairs of the Post Office, having been first appointed to the same position as that which he now holds in 1838, by Mr. J. I. CODDINGTON, then Postmaster, having previously been a clerk, first in the Post Office at New-Brunswick, N. J., and afterward in this City. He was made Postmaster by General TAYLOR, and held the office for a short time, and was subsequently reappointed to his old position, which he held till 1864. He is a man of high integrity, and thoroughly acquainted with all the practical business of the office. He was strongly urged upon General GRANT by influential persons for the position of Postmaster. Col. VAN BRUNT was Deputy Surveyor of the Port under Mr. WAKEMAN, and is well known as having been for many years an active and zealous Republican, and a business man of very great energy and business ability. These appointments will be well received by our citizens as insuring the uprightness and efficiency of the public service. It is alleged that under the recent administration a very large number of ultra Democrats have obtained places as clerks, carriers, &c., in the Post Office These will give place as rapidly as possible to others more acceptable as politicians to the dominant party; but beyond these necessary and proper changes it is not supposed that very many removals will take place.

It will be seen by a correspondence published elsewhere that Mr. D. G. ROLLINS has resigned the position as Assistant District-Attorney which he has held under Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. ROLLINS is a gentleman of marked talents and an able lawyer. His services in the office which he thus resigns have been zealous and effective. He is a nephew, we believe, of the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He proposes, we understand, to enter upon the practice of the law in this City.

Testimony of Fire Underwriters as Applicable to Life Insurance.

The apologists of extravagance in life insurance management have attempted to justify their position by reference to the system of brokerage and the rates of commission which fire insurance companies are accustomed to pay. The plea has no weight in the estimation of those who appreciate the distinction between the two forms of insurance, and the essential difference in their respective conditions of prosperity. What fire insurance companies choose to do for the acquisition of business, and the price they are willing to pay for its continuance, are points in no way affecting the merits or demerits of the practice of life companies.

It seems, however, that even the Fire Underwriters are not satisfied with things as they are. They have discovered that in the reckless race for business they have suffered rates of commission to rise to a point which jeopardizes the solvency of companies, and is productive of evils which should be summarily suppressed. The National Board, recently in session in this City, has furnished testimony which can be neither disregarded nor denied. The Committee having charge of the subject of commissions reported that "the large commission paid by many Board Companies tends to demoralization;" adding that "it was a sad day when we raised commissions from ten to fifteen per cent; we then sowed the wind, and are now reaping the whirlwind." This resolution, moreover, was submitted by the Committee:

"That from and after May 1, 1869, all companies connected with the National Board of Fire Underwriters hereby pledge themselves that the rate of commission which they will allow to agents shall be calculated only upon the net premiums due the Company after deducting taxes, licenses, advertising and all other agency expenses, except in cases where only ten per cent. commission is paid."

The discussion arising out of this proposition proved that the conclusion arrived at by the Committee was fully sustained by the experience of the Board. Mr. GARRIGUE, President of the "Germania," advocated the change as, practically, a saving to the companies of thirty per cent. of the commissions. "It is a needed economy in the agencies." The President of the "Irving," Mr. CROWELL, pointed out the demoralizing effect of high rates upon agents themselves. "They get their fifteen per cent. gross," and are indifferent to all else. The same view was expressed with greater emphasis by Mr. LEARNED, President of the "Norwich," of Connecticut. Insurance, he insisted, "pays a disproportionately large commission as compared with any other business. It is often a temptation to agents to encourage over-insurance. He had known of many cases." Still another member, Mr. BEAN, demanded a more specific reform than that submitted by the Committee. "A resolution should be adopted fixing the commissions uniformly at ten per cent. gross. Even five per cent. would be enough. The change," he observed, "might reduce the number of agents, but the business would be more healthy." The latter consideration is evidently firmly impressed upon the mind of Mr. BOWKER, President of the "North American," of Boston, for he declared that "the insurance interest is hampered by boards of useless go-betweens, who receive a commission that no other business could afford to pay." Mr. SATTERLEE, President of the "Home," New-Haven, also adverted to the brokerage system as one of the evils to be removed. Among the members, indeed, there seems to have been but one opinion as to the impropriety of the present rates of commission, and the abuses which extravagant management and reckless competition have introduced. Eventually, the reduction suggested by the Committee was sanctioned by the Board, whose members subsequently adopted an additional recommendation "that ten per cent. commission only be allowed to agents, and five per cent. to brokers, without any rebate whatever."

Every complaint here uttered, every grievance here stated, is applicable to the system of life insurance management now in force. All the evils which the Fire Underwriters propose to remedy in their branch of business prevail in even a larger degree in life insurance. The method of acquiring business leads to the ignoring of all considerations save the single one of a large commission. The brokerage system has grown to proportions which for the time yield a large number of policies, but which will ultimately bring disgrace and disaster on the entire system. The wild hunt for business which in fire insurance leads to excessive and ill-judged risks, with all their consequences, is carried on with more dangerous effect under the "touting" which the ambition of life companies to become great has fostered. Representations are made which cannot be substantiated. Expectations are excited which, as a rule, cannot be fulfilled. Popular ignorance and credulity are trifled with by the presentation of life insurance in the light of an investment. Its true mission as a provident agency is overlooked, and characteristics are claimed for it utterly at variance with its real nature and purpose. These evils are partly the result of the pretensions of many of the companies, and of the mania for expansion which afflicts nearly all of them; but they are aggravated by the multiplication of irresponsible canvassers whom the prevailing rates of commission have called into existence. The complaint of the fire underwriters is that the commissions squandered in the acquisition of business consume the profits of the stockholders. In life insurance their effects are more serious. For the expenses of companies not only curtail the profits of the insured, but gradually impair the resources on whose constant growth depends the fulfillment of contracts.

While, then, costly management is bad in fire insurance, it is infinitely worse when it extends to life insurance. The risks of the former are, as it were, within sight. Their duration is brief. The condition of a Company undertaking them admits of easy analysis; and the policy-holders have, in a large degree, the power of protecting themselves by reinsurance. But the life insurance company is a complicated and to most a mysterious affair. Its solvency is to be determined in the comparatively remote future. It may present an appearance of prosperity albeit withering at the core. It may exhibit an enormous increase of business, and may amuse the insured with what it is pleased to call "profits," and all the time be on the high road to ruin. Hence the paramount importance of preserving in its management the caution of conscientiousness which should belong to the administration of a complicated and sacred trust. The care in the selection of agents, and the economy in the matter of expenses, which are expedient in fire insurance, become to life insurance a solemn duty. The interests at stake are so peculiar and important, the scientific laws governing their successful management are at once so well defined and so rarely understood, that they call for a guardianship having little in common with the present passion for "pushing business."

The business is overdone. Companies are in too great a hurry to become colossal. The standard of excellence they have set up is one of size. An enormous issue of policies constitutes their ideal of a year's prosperity. And multitudes of the insured contemplate with satisfaction statements of the number of insurances granted and premiums received, as though they were conclusive proof of a company's excellence. It is the duty of managers who desire the permanent success of life insurance to discard a test which is as delusive as it is dangerous. The mere amount of business proves nothing except the activity of a great number of agents and brokers, operating under the stimulus of large commissions. What we really want to know is, the ratio of increase in the accumulation of reserve—in other words, the growth of the proportion of assets to the risks in force, together with economy in the conduct of the business; for these are criteria of soundness, as distinguished from mere evidence of "push." And as the interests of the policy-holders are involved in a healthy prosperity rather than a ponderous display, it may, and probably does happen that a company whose year's new business embraces but five thousand policies, is more deserving of confidence than one whose growth is twice or thrice as rapid.

The first step in reform will have been taken when the reputable life companies follow the example of the fire underwriters, and reduce to a moderate and uniform standard the rates of commission paid to agents and brokers. The present rates are inexcusably extravagant. Their reduction may have the effect of diminishing the volume of business, but the temporary loss in this respect will be more than covered by the improved condition of the business, and its improved title to public confidence.

The Velocipede in New-York Streets.

Although we doubt whether, in view of the existing state of horse cars, and the non-existing state of cheap cabs, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City of ours would be exactly justified in declaring that "the use of the vehicles known as velocipedes is not required by any public necessity or for the public convenience," yet we incline to think they might be justified in doing what they are now asked to do, namely, forbid the use of these new machines in the more crowded of the public streets.

The words just quoted are from the preamble of an ordinance proposed to the authorities aforesaid, "in Common Council convened," and probably the mere proposition has already struck terror to would-be velocipedestrians. But, after all, can these latter, or anybody else, deny the allegation of the remainder of the preamble, that velocipedes are "likely to prove a serious impediment to the necessary use of the public thoroughfares?" It seems to us that the proposition is too plain to be disputed. The velocipede does certainly combine many advantages which will probably retain it some time in favor,—it is a pretty toy, a means of innocent amusement, of healthful recreation, of specially good muscular exercise, (though one doctor has already fulminated against it,) and, under certain circumstances, of pleasant and swift locomotion. Yet every one of these advantages could be enumerated in favor of "coasting;"—why, then, are boys' sleds banished from Broadway? Simply because they are unsuited to the thoroughfares; and boys flying down hill in a crowded city are known by historic experience to be in the habit of breaking their necks or the shins of innocent passers-by.

"There is a time for all things," says high authority, and it is equally clear that there is also a *place*—and it is little less doubtful that the place for velocipedes is not the crowded business thoroughfares of New-York. Let anybody, of a bright May afternoon, see the quantity of velocipedes flying like shuttles hither and thither up and down some favorite rendezvous for them—say Clinton-street, in Brooklyn—and imagine these steeds to be permitted to usurp the streets of New-York. Possibly something might be done in the way of a compromise by ordaining that they should never move "faster than a trot," or to that effect; but it requires only a look at the machines in operation to see how plainly impossible it would be to add them to the other nuisances which imperil life and limb, and impede free and easy locomotion, in our City streets.

The velocipedes must be content to take their proper place in public parks, in the "rinks" and riding schools, in the suburbs, perhaps in the upper streets of the City, and wherever they may have free course, run and be glorified. They must not, flushed with favor, essay to make our lower, narrower and more crowded New-York streets still more inconvenient; and lest they should, we presume the ordinance in question will be passed.

Mr. Punch and Mr. Johnson.

"*Mr. Punch* hopes," says the organ of that estimable humorist, "that something in the shape of an English tribute will be offered to that kindly-hearted gentleman, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, before he is allowed to go away. He has been assiduously doing his best to create the international sympathy which we desire to believe exists; and if ever a man came under the provision of the beatitude about peace-makers, Mr. JOHNSON is the man." This is the kindliest—we might almost say the *only* kindly public tribute from his English friends which Minister JOHNSON has received. It is remarkable that, while he has been overflowing with good words, fraternal pledges, and generous prayers for the prosperity of England, he has in return received rather less thanks, or even acknowledgement, than a gruffer ambassador is wont to secure.

Take, for example, Mr. ROEBUCK'S case. That gentleman certainly could not have felt aggrieved had the American Minister refused to cultivate his acquaintance. But what was the fact? Mr. JOHNSON saw him afar off—even from London to Sheffield—ran to him, and metaphorically if not literally fell on his neck and kissed him. Instead, however, of accepting the *rôle* of repentant prodigal, Mr. ROEBUCK, at the banquet which Mr. JOHNSON said he would have attended even for his sake alone, abused and villified the American people; a few days later, in a public speech, he expressed the desire to see America torn asunder; and yet a few months later, he gave his countrymen this dying legacy, "Beware of America."

And this will stand very well for one example of fifty of the reception Mr. JOHNSON'S courtesies have met. They have been almost uniformly, and often rudely, rebuked. The English Press has joined in a common cry against him, even the *Edinburgh Review* now taking up the refrain. His desire "to create international sympathy" has been described as "soft sawder," "soft soap," and, at best, "soft sentiment." Now, while it was very well for the American public to resent what they justly considered their Envoy's misappreciation of their feelings, it is quite a different matter for the British public to sneer at his friendly manifestations as either insincere or maudlin. Mr. JOHNSON has made sad mistakes, but not on the side of insincerity, since he evidently believes what he says. "*Mr. Punch*," therefore, does a fair thing when he demands for Mr. JOHNSON "kind regards tied up in a large parcel." The duty of rebuking Mr. JOHNSON for over-demonstrativeness is not an English duty; and, indeed, we shall not be surprised if, when he really leaves English shores, he obtains a more generous token of appreciation than hitherto from those whom he sought to please, even at the cost of mortally offending his own countrymen.

MINOR TOPICS.

We presume that General GRANT'S brief interview with General LEE, on Saturday, referred to the reconstruction of Virginia. General GRANT has exhibited a great deal of anxiety about this subject, and the special message he sent to Congress a few weeks ago, asking the passage of a bill, (which was immediately thereafter introduced and passed,) enables him to initiate measures for the establishment of civil government. General LEE is a representative man of Virginia, and it was wise in the President to obtain his judgment regarding a scheme which must meet the approval of the people of the State.

General ROSECRANS has been too late in asking that he be retained as our representative to Mexico for some time longer to enable him to carry out negotiations for the purchase of a portion of the Mexican territory. His successor, Hon. Mr. NELSON, of Indiana, who was nominated to the Senate a month ago, was immediately confirmed, and is just about to leave this country to enter on the duties of his mission.

If Judge EDMONDS has really the power (as he says he has) of seeing and conversing with deceased Judges and deceased culprits—if he has the power (as he says he has) of getting from the Judges the principles of judicial administration, and from accused persons the true facts of their case,—he ought immediately to be appointed a Supreme Court of Ultimate Appeal. There would only be one difficulty about the matter. SWEDENBORG, who claims to have visited the other world and conversed with large numbers of spirits, shows that people after death may be as great fools and knaves as they were while living. He found some ghosts so thick-headed as not even to know that they were dead, while others were such scoundrels as to lie and curse, and still others played all sorts of fantastic tricks before the Swedish seer. Here would be the difficulty for Judge EDMONDS. The ghost of a dead murderer or thief would probably deny most furiously that he was ever guilty of the crime, and the ghost of an incompetent Judge would doubtless make the most preposterous decisions. We would be compelled to test the evidence of dead culprits just as we test that of living culprits, and we should be as dubious of the justice of the decisions of dead Judges as of living ones. Even the newspapers would review a ghost's evidence, and probably prove him to be a liar, and they would review a judicial ghost's decision and probably prove him to be an ass.

Some months ago, we heard of the breakdown of the Charleston *Mercury*, which, since its revival after the war, had attempted to advocate opinions of State Rights somewhat similar to those it advocated with fatal force before the war. Now, we hear from Richmond of the breakdown of the *Southern Opinion*, another paper of somewhat similar stripe—a paper, in fact, which represented the "Lost Cause." In its last issue it mournfully announces that its mission has been fulfilled—that "Southern principles," to wit, Secession principles, are dead in the Southern heart, and that no cause can long outlive its defeat on the battle field. It is an excellent sign for the prosperity and future welfare of the Southern people that these sectional and malignant journals are passing into the bottomless pit.

The difficulty between France and Belgium is to be settled by a *Conference*—the Emperor NAPOLEON'S favorite idea for the settlement of all international difficulties. The "Belgium question" is simply this: A French company purchased a Belgian railroad. Immediately after this, the Belgian Chambers enacted that no Belgian railroad could be purchased or controlled by a foreign company without the consent of the Belgian Chambers. Thereupon, the French Government remonstrated diplomatically with the Belgian Government; but there was the enactment of the Belgian Chambers, and the Belgian King was powerless, even if he had desired to accommodate France. Regarding this question, a good deal of irritation has appeared in both France and Belgium; and as it is a standing article of European faith that France desires the absorption of Belgium at the first convenient opportunity, it was supposed by some people that NAPOLEON would press the French claims with a show of determination. Having resolved, however, to submit the whole matter to a Conference, we may now look for a pacific settlement of the difficulty. Belgium will doubtless secure her independence of action, while France will doubtless secure the rights of her citizens.

We don't see why the Mexicans should be so anxious to have Cuba severed from Spain. The Mexicans have certainly made a frightful business of governing their own country since they severed it.

The Springfield *Republican* is so very old-fashioned as to be afraid of having a Nuncio from the Pope sent to Washington—citing the reformed custom of the British Government for the last three centuries or so. We do not sympathize with any such sentiment of terror. No doubt the Jesuits have had a great name for cunning; but we question if they are sharp enough to come round any of our own diplomatists in any walk of public policy. With regard to the other considerations, we can only say we have no fear that any notions of the Middle Ages will overpower us. If they and their Nuncio will have the courage to come among us we shall have the courage to receive them politely. If the Pope is not afraid of our peculiar propaganda, we certainly shall not be afraid of his.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, the accomplished author and poet, has been delivering a series of philosophical discourses in Boston which appear to be altogether above the comprehension of the people of that city. Judging by their reports, they seem to be particularly mystified with her doctrine of *polarity*, and her theories of the action of the more subtle forces of life and nature. It is absurd to deliver such lectures in Boston, when Mrs. HOWE could find an intellectual audience in New-York that would fully appreciate her scientific theories as well as her metaphysical speculations.

The rivalry over the two great Central American canals will not allow those themes of general interest to go to sleep. The English Chargé d'Affaires has laid before the Colombian Senate the proposal of a wealthy English company to build the Isthmian water-way at Panama. And on the subject of the Nicaraguan canal conceded to NAPOLEON'S man CHEVALIER, M. FELIX BELLY is coming up to Washington for the purpose of protesting that CHEVALIER has no right against a former concession to him (BELLY) and asking our Government to interfere. So that we shall have some further talk over these things. The Bogota people say they want everything fair, and for the general good. They also want a good bargain for themselves and a large "consideration" in the premises.

The question of the date of the birth of the First NAPOLEON is revived, by the letter of the present Emperor recommending the commemoration of the centenary of that event. LOUIS NAPOLEON says that his uncle was born Aug. 15, 1769; but, (says an English writer,) it has been very commonly believed that he was really born in the previous year, 1768. The reason which induced NAPOLEON I. to wish that his birth should be regarded as having taken place in 1769 was this: If he was born in 1768 he was not born a Frenchman, for Corsica was not annexed to France till the following year. The question was formerly disputed with vehemence and party zeal; and we fear that even in France itself, it will not be considered as settled even by the decision of His Imperial Majesty, who now governs the French intellect as well as the French army.

The Mexican Government is very anxious to borrow or otherwise get hold of a little money to meet its expenses, and is willing to resort to any expedient for that purpose. For its benefit, we will mention one expedient that would be more effective than any other. It should show some disposition to pay the debts it already owes. It should show some willingness to recognize those debts. It should make some attempts to secure their settlement in an honorable manner. The main reason it cannot borrow plenty of money in Europe is that it will not take any step in either of these directions. If it would, there would not be the slightest difficulty in borrowing hundreds of millions. Honesty is the basis of credit;—honor is the soul of a nation's financial power.

Chicago seems bent on forestalling New-York in some respects. In the first place, it had on yesterday week the remarkable storm of thunder and lightning which we only had yesterday. In the next, it has got in a direct way

from the West over the railroad from San Francisco, a quantity of Chinese tea, such as it was always in the habit of receiving from New-York. It means to keep that latter advantage for the future; and its right there is none to dispute. New-York, comparatively speaking, is at the wrong side of the continent in respect of tea-chests and John Chinamen.

It has appeared of late months that an almost incredible number of persons urged GRANT for the Presidency several years ago. The *World*, of yesterday, through a Washington correspondent, attempts to show that he was first spoken of for the Presidency "nearly four years ago," that some time afterward his claims were advocated by a Massachusetts Senator, and that subsequently he was taken up by different papers and politicians. We don't consider the settlement of the point of any immediate consequence; but there can be harm in copying from the *Army and Navy Journal* of "nearly *six* years ago," (Dec. 19, 1863) the following paragraph: "Two of the leading political journals in this City, the NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Herald*, *are urging General Grant for the Presidency.*"

Death of Mr. C. B. Seymour.

Mr. CHARLES B. SEYMOUR, who has been connected with the TIMES as its Musical and Dramatic Critic from nearly the beginning of its publication, died yesterday morning at his residence in Union-square, after an illness of little more than a week, from which he was believed to be recovering. Mr. SEYMOUR was an Englishman by birth, and a gentleman of decided ability and more than ordinary culture. He was well known and very highly esteemed as a critic, both in music and the drama, being well-informed, conscientious and just. His style of writing was exceedingly clear, forcible and accurate; and his opinions on matters of art, which were never expressed hastily, or without due care, commanded an unusual degree of weight with the best portion of the reading public. Mr. SEYMOUR contributed a good deal to other departments of literature, and always with ability and success. At one time he was interested in the publication of the *Weekly Review*, and was also engaged in the translation from the German and preparation for the stage of two or three plays. In 1867 he was appointed by the Government one of the American Commissioners, for the department of Music and Musical Instruments, to the great Exposition in Paris, and made an extended and valuable report on the subject upon his return. During the Summer of that year he married in Paris a sister-in-law of MILLS, the pianist, whom he leaves with one child to mourn his loss. Mr. SEYMOUR was of an exceedingly kind and genial nature, just and honorable in all his relations, and greatly respected and loved by all who knew him. To us his loss, both as an associate and a friend, is very great, as it was very sudden and unexpected. Mr. SEYMOUR has suffered greatly for many years from asthma, which doubtless aggravated very much a rheumatism consequent upon a severe cold, leading to congestion and an affection of the brain. Besides a brother, resident in Pittsburg, we are not aware that he left any relatives in this country.

WASHINGTON.

The British Press Comments on Senator Sumner's Speech—Deep Interest of the Diplomats in the Alabama Question—Departure of Mr. Motley—General Robert E. Lee's Visit to Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2.

The comments and expressions of the British Press and Cabinet upon the rejection of the Alabama Claims Treaty and Mr. SUMNER's speech do not cause any surprise here in official circles. Such a response was generally expected, particularly after the publication of the speech, and Mr. SUMNER is surprised least of all. It is a curious fact that while Mr. SUMNER's speech, the rejection of the treaty, and the confirmation of Mr. MOTLEY all took place on the same day, yet the latter fact was the only one which was telegraphed to the London Press by the cable. No portion of the speech was telegraphed, not even its points, and no expression made on the subject until the receipt of the speech itself and the subsequent vote on rejection by mail. It is thought here that Mr. GLADSTONE'S assurances from reliable quarters that the rejection of the treaty by the Senate was a purely political movement must have come from REVERDY JOHNSON. It certainly could not have proceeded from any member of the British Legation here, for they are all too well informed to entertain such an opinion as that. The British Minister here may possibly assure the Premier that a settlement can ultimately be reached, and that there is no danger of a rupture of the friendly relations of the two nations. But he is certainly cognizant of the fact that the rejection of the treaty is not less unanimous with the Press and the public than it was with the Senate. The European diplomats here are deeply interested in the question as it now stands.

It is suggestively hinted in their circles that LOUIS NAPOLEON, GORTSCHAKOFF and BISMARCK can now make their combinations without regard to what Great Britain may say, as she will have this question on hand to settle with the United States. BISMARCK new months ago that the United States would ere long hold the balance of power in Europe, and he evinced his desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Chief Magistrate of this nation when he telegraphed his congratulatory dispatch to the President on the 4th of March.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER MOTLEY.

Mr. MOTLEY leaves here to-morrow for New-York, accompanied by Mr. HOOPER, of Boston, whose guest he has been. He will be at the Brevoort House while in New-York, and will sail with his family for Liverpool in the Cunard steamer of the 19th. Those best informed here entertain no doubt of his favorable reception by the British Cabinet. He is personally acquainted with Lord CLARENDON, with whom he will have to treat, and with nearly all the leading statesmen of Great Britain. The only thing that is known outside about Mr. MOTLEY's instructions is that he is not instructed to press a reopening of the negotiations.

GENERAL LEE'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

General LEE's interview with the President yesterday is represented to have been of a cordial character, but to have related wholly to personal matters. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. TAGGART of Baltimore. He is the guest here of Mrs. KENNON, at the Tudor Place, in Georgetown, and dined to-day with Mrs. PODESTAD, the wife of the Secretary of the Spanish Legation, who is a Virginia lady.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, Ex-Congressman from St. Louis, was yesterday appointed Minister to Brazil, in place of WM. A. PILE, whose nomination was laid on the table by the Senate. General SICKLES' appointment will probably be made this week. Consul General PLUMB, having received his credentials and instructions, will leave for Havana this week.

PERRY FULLER'S CACOGRAPHY.

PERRY FULLER prints a card in the New-Orleans papers of the 28th with reference to his recently published letter. He calls it a "base exposition of a strictly private and confidential letter written by me upon matters of business to my agent in Washington." He further says it is "garbled, incorrect and incomplete." The last two charges are probably true, but if the letter as printed in the *Times* of yesterday was garbled, FULLER must have done it himself. Of Colonel CASEY's appointment he says:

But as by the construction put upon this letter it is sought to connect in some unfair way the action he has executed me as Collector of the Port with my business operations since I have left the Custom-house, in justice to that gentleman I ask the publication of this explanation. My reasons for desiring the appointment of Colonel CASEY were to keep the position above board. I did not wish to retain the position of Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, as I intended to go into business in this city. It was my belief, at this juncture, that the choice of Collector lay between two gentlemen. One was Colonel CASEY, to avoid accepting the position from Mr. JOHNSON, the other was a personal enemy of mine. Is it remarkable that I should seek to further the appointment of one whose character as a gentleman and a soldier I considered unexceptionable, and who I believed to have the requisite qualifications for the position? It was in this light, and this light only, and with these considerations, believed then, that I requested General EWING to aid in securing the appointment of Colonel CASEY, knowing that with him I had at least the pleasure of being on the footing of an ordinary friend, and that with his competitor I was on terms of open hostility.

Very respectfully, PERRY FULLER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary BOUTWELL has approved the following appointments which were made by Collector Grinnell in the New-York Custom-house during the last week:

Henry Williams, vice J. W. Strodwell, to be Deputy Collector, at $6,000 per annum.

Henry C. Lake, Chas. H. Phelps, D. B. Dudley and D. T. Curtis, to be Weighers, vice C. H. Hawkins, H. A. Smalley, J. Neary and W. G. Waite, at $3,000.

Louis J. Kirk, vice W. H. Doty, Deputy Surveyor, at $2,800.

John Crumly and W. A. Stiles, to be Gaugers, vice J. V. Golding and S. L. Pratt, removed, at $2,000.

E. D. Forrest and S. M. Burt, Deputy Naval Officers, vice Wm. Usher and J. J. Shaw, at $2,500.

Geo. A. Keiser and E. M. Skidmore, vice D. J. Masters and T. A. Morris, clerks, at $1,600.

Robert T. Shumate, vice E. M. S. Redmore, clerk, at $1,500.

G. W. Wright, clerk to Naval Officer, at $1,800.

D. C. Roberts and J. W. Lalor, vice C. D. Westbrook and J. Price, clerks to Naval Officer, at $1,400.

L. H. Hubbard and P. H. Wells, vice C. Warden and Silas Wright, clerks, at $1,300.

W. S. Salingre, vice C. W. Lawrence, clerk, at $1,000.

E. H. Hills, vice J. F. Franklin, clerk, at $1,200.

Peter Voyleseang and E. Van Valkenburg, vice Samual Wheley and J. W. Taylor, messengers, at $900.

R. Gardiner, R. T. Mortling and Jas. English, vice J. W. Aldwell, A. W. Alcock and Isaac Britton, messengers, at $600 per annum.

S. W. Clay, vice Peter Voglesang, messenger, at $700.

James F. Conger, R. Des Anges, C. S. Strong, W. J. Young, R. J. Bennett, John Greenback, John Van Deventer, A. E. Chamberlain, P. B. Edwin, R. W. Allen, A. Sturdevant, H. O. Mewning, S. S. Holdridge, Thomas E. Gould, F. Hawley, E. B. Livingston, Alfred Douglass, Bailey B. Brown, L. Schoenerhorn, F. Barber, S. A. Waterbury, R. J. Sperry, James J. Dewey and George Parkard, to be Day Inspectors, vice G. F. Merwin, Aaron Herman, D. M. Egbert, J. G. Lalley, W. H. Lane, W. A. Martin, John R. Farley, J. D. Henderson, N. Foster, C. Fox, A. A. Bedell, S. T. Buckley, T. M. Cook, James Bryan, John S. Moore, J. B. Randolph, George J. Wood, H. J. Matteon, T. A. McGaughey, J. Hobart Ward, Wm. Charnley, Robert L. Cook, J. Yeaman and Eugene Delmar, removed, at $4 per day.

Charles Bathman, William Graham, R. Tidim, J. H. Rook, James Steventon, J. M. Smith, A. J. Miner, J. Emrich, C. T. Rose, George Sherman, H. C. Gill and Patrick Rafferty, vice George Hewitt, William Osborne, James Kennedy, J. H. Decker, G. B. Miller, William Doherty, J. Eagan, Morgan Price, Patrick Reily, Patrick Tighe, P. Harkin and J. Mitchell, Night Inspectors, at $3 per day.

A. Hanscom, clerk, at $2,000, removed.

John Brewer, J. W. Halstead, Isaac S. Young, L. H. Clark and H. W. Jennings, Storekeepers, removed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2.

TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

A company has been organized, with the capital subscribed, to construct a telegraph line from St. Louis, through Texas, to the Pacific Coast. Some of the parties were recently in this city to perfect the arrangements.

TRANSPORTATION OF BULLION.

The mail contractors on the Southern overland route have entered into a contract to transport two millions of bullion annually from Chihuahua, Mexico, to New-York. Heretofore the bullion has been carried to San Francisco and thence to England.

MR. MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It has been reliably ascertained that the instructions of this Government to Minister MOTLEY do not suggest any mode of adjusting the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain; nor do they require him at present to propose the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the *Alabama* and other claims. Our Government will act with the deliberation due to this important subject, and carefully avoid any cause of offence while firmly presenting the American side of the question to Her Majesty's Government when occasion shall require.

VIRGINIA POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Information has been received here that a certain prominent gentleman in Richmond, after a conversation with General CANBY, left him with the impression that the vote on the Constitution of Virginia will not take place at the general election on the fourth Thursday of May, but probably between the 1st and 10th of July, so as not to interfere with the harvest. He also desires a thorough registration, and is anxious that citizens of all parties shall interest themselves in securing a full and fair vote. The probability is that President GRANT will be governed by General CANBY's suggestions.

THE PRESIDENT AND FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHED.

President GRANT, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT and two of their children, and his father-in-law, Mr. DENT, visited BRADY's gallery yesterday afternoon, and the party sat for their portraits. The President then proceeded to the State Department with Mr. J. RUSSELL JONES, lately nominated as Minister to Belgium.

OBITUARY.

Colonel A. P. WILLIS, a prominent lawyer of Texas, died here to-day.

CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Tabular Statement Showing the Number of Changes in the Revenue Service by States—The Criticisms Upon the President and His Appointments—Bad Appointments Chargeable to Members of Congress.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1, 1869.

The idea prevails very generally that the changes in the public service, especially in the Revenue Department, have been much more numerous than is actually the fact. Prior to the advent of the new Administration the clamor for change, as well as the necessity therefor, was the burden of the talk of the Republican Press. Every one then agreed that at least half, if not two-thirds, of the entire list of revenue officers should be displaced. Many would have had a clean sweep of good and bad, and a fresh start with clean material. But now there is much grumbling because there has been so many changes. Well, what are the facts? The statistics show that the *personnel* of precisely one-half of the internal revenue service has been changed. The following table shows the whole thing by States, and in some of the principal States, like Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts, for instance, the changes have not amounted to more than one-third of their total number of officers. The first column shows the total number of Assessors and Collectors in the respective States, the number of each being equal, and the last column shows the whole number of changes in each State:

State.	No. Officers in each State.	Changes. Ass'rs.	Col'rs.	Total.
Alabama	6	3	3	6
Arizona	2			
Arkansas	4	2	2	4
California	10	1	1	2
Colorado	2			
Connecticut	6	1	1	2
Dakota	2			
Delaware	2	1	1	2
District of Columbia	2	1	1	2
Florida	2			
Georgia	6	3	3	6
Idaho	2			
Illinois	20	3	6	9
Indiana	12	3	3	6
Iowa	12	2	2	4
Kansas	2	1	1	2
Kentucky	12	5	5	10
Louisiana	6	3	3	6
Maine	10	2	3	5
Maryland	10	5	5	10
Massachusetts	14	2	3	5
Michigan	13	1	1	2
Minnesota	4	2	2	4
Mississippi	6	3	3	6
Missouri	12	3	3	6
Montana	2	1	1	2
Nebraska	2	1	1	2
Nevada	2	1	1	2
New-Hampshire	6	2	2	4
New-Jersey	8	1	1	2
New-Mexico	2	1	1	2
New-York	64	13	12	25
North Carolina	12	4	4	8
Ohio	28	7	7	14
Oregon	2	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	42	12	12	24
Rhode Island	4	1	1	2
South Carolina	6	3	3	6
Tennessee	12	5	6	11
Texas	4	2	2	4
Utah	2	1	1	2
Vermont	6	2	2	4
Virginia	12	3	5	8
Washington Territory	2	1	1	2
West Virginia	6	2	3	5
Wisconsin	12	1	2	3
Wyoming	2	1	1	2
Total	402	112	122	234

For the purpose of showing the changes in the public service, this is the strongest illustration that could be given, because in no other branch has there been the same proportion of removals. Only about one-third of the consular and diplomatic officers have been changed, though this includes something over one-half of the most important foreign missions. Yet there has not been a change effected in that list that was not necessitated by other circumstances than mere political considerations. A little examination and reflection will convince thinking people that neither the country, nor yet the Republican Party, are any more out of joint by these official changes than they have been on like occasions heretofore.

The criticisms upon the President's Cabinet and appointments which have latterly appeared in the TIMES and one or two other fair-minded Republican journals, whose faith in the purity and earnestness of the President's intentions is unshaken, are not likely to be without effect in the right quarter. But some of this criticism is misdirected. Any one who has witnessed the scenes here for the past sixty days is naturally imbued with sympathy for the unfortunate position, sufferings and weary labors of the President and heads of departments. And these sufferings are inflicted almost wholly by members of Congress. The means to which some of them resort to accomplish their ends ought to mantle their cheeks with shame, and would if exposed. In nearly every case where a change has been effected for the worse, or a bad appointment made, it has been effected by a combination and pressure of influences from Congressmen which it was impossible for any human nature to resist. Take, for instance, the case of a certain Collector of Internal Revenue in the State of New-York. He has a good record, and it will be for the interest of the service if he remains in office. But he is not a fierce Radical, although always a Republican, and above all, his ways of thinking or acting are altogether too independent to suit his Representative in Congress, who will want friends at the next nominating convention. So his removal is asked for. On investigation the request is declined. Then renewed pressure comes from a combination of Congressmen to effect the object, and that is resisted. Finally, the Commissioner announces that he will not remove that man except for *cause*. The member is equal to the emergency. He promptly files charges against the political and personal integrity of the incumbent, and the last defence of the Commissioner being overthrown, the desired change is effected. It may be said that he ought not to yield in any event. He could only refuse to do that if he were made of adamant and was as deaf as an adder. But even then they would do as they do now, go to the Secretary or to the President and get them committed against the Commissioner if possible, and by unceasing "pushing" accomplish their ends.

Therefore, let Congress be goaded into decency and virtue as well as the President and Cabinet. From some recent expressions of Senators it may be inferred that a consciousness of their disgrace is dawning in the minds of some of them. When a Senator can go to one of the departments and earnestly press the appointment of his own son to a responsible position, and come away with enough sense of decency left to feel humiliated, and to publicly condemn the propriety of such acts, there is still hope for a reformation of the civil service. But the spark needs to be fanned and kept alive until it kindles into a flame, under the vigilant watchfulness of the Press and of public opinion. CYMON.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Announcements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Wallack's Theatre offers the only change of performance needing immediate reference. "Caste" will be enacted at that house to-night, for the first time. Miss ROSE ETTINGE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Messrs. MARLOWE, FISHER, STODDART and YOUNG all appear in Mr. ROBERTSON'S very amusing comedy.

THE MESSIS SOLEMNELLE.

The final performance of ROSSINI'S "Messe Solemnelle," which was to have occurred at Steinway Hall last evening, was deferred. It may be attended on Saturday afternoon next, at the Academy of Music. We are requested to state that the holders of seats, on application at the Academy on and after Wednesday, can receive the money paid out or fresh tickets, as they may desire.

MISS KATE FIELD'S LECTURE.

Miss KATE FIELD lectures this evening in Plymouth Church Lecture-room, Brooklyn, on "Woman in the Lyceum."

The Bill for Regulating the Preparation of Medical Prescriptions.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 2.

The following is the text of the act introduced by Mr. CARPENTER, of the Assembly, and now awaiting the Governor's signature, regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions:

SECTION 1. No person employed, or in attendance at any drug store or apothecary shop shall prepare a medical prescription unless he has served two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college, or a college of pharmacy, except under the direct supervision of some person possessing one of the before-mentioned qualifications; and no person shall sell any drug or medicine as prepared, or otherwise in any store of which drugs are sold by retail, or at which medical prescriptions are put up for sale or use, permit the putting up of prescriptions therein by any person unless such person has served two years as apprentice in a retail drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college, or a college pharmacy.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, in the county jail, and in case of death resulting from such violations, the person offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by a fine not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than two years, nor more than four years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Majority Report Adopted by the Conservative State Convention.

The majority report from the Committee on Business, which was adopted by the Conservative State Convention at Richmond, Va., on Thursday, is as follows:

Whereas, The people of Virginia, by their delegates duly chosen, met in Convention in this city in the month of December, 1867, and appointed an Executive Committee to organize the counties and cities of the State, with a view to consolidate the strength of the Conservative Party; and whereas, the State Executive Committee of the City of Richmond, County superintended this, in the month of May, 1868, met in this city and nominated a State ticket for the suffrages of the people; and, whereas, said Executive Committee and people's friends have again assembled to consider the present state of affairs, and each candidate, with patriotic desires to promote the prosperity and welfare of the State, has resigned his candidacy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting accept the said resignations of said candidates, and hereby expresses its high appreciation of the devotion to the best interest of this State, and of their great ability in the discharge of those duties which their candidacy imposed on them.

Resolved, That notwithstanding these accepted resignations of our nominees, we, the conservative voters of the State, are pledged to organize for the purpose of issuing such additional provisions of the Constitution framed by the late Convention as the Federal army may deem necessary to be submitted to the people, to secure the election of proper persons to the Legislature, the organization of which, in conference and co-operation with the Federal authority, and in strict accordance with the Constitution, will lead to the speedy restoration of the State to its proper relations to the Federal Government, and to the restoration of peace and prosperity to all classes of the people.

Resolved, That this Convention, while expressing its confidence in the fitness and ability of the present officers of the State, and in the necessity of their continuance in office, is not unmindful of the fact that many of the offices are filled by persons who are not in full sympathy with the people, and who, if left in office, will be apt to embarrass the action of the Legislature, and the people are therefore urged to exercise their right of suffrage in such a manner as to secure the election of such persons as will be in full accord with the people, and who will faithfully represent their interests in the Legislature.

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ROBERT GUILD, JAMES C. CAMPBELL,
JOHN B. BALDWIN, A. MOSELEY,
JOHN B. HOWARD, W. HASKINS,
FAYETTE MCMULLIN, W. T. SUTHERLIN,
L. E. ANDERSON.

A Strange Case of Hydrophobia.

From the Springfield [Ill.] Journal, April 30.

A young man named JAMES FINLEY, aged about 17 years, was yesterday morning attacked with unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia, while in the discharge of his duties in one of the hotels in this city. During the afternoon he had several paroxysms, which lasted only for a few minutes, but were of such a character as to excite the greatest alarm in the minds of his friends as to the final results. It appears that FINLEY was badly bitten in the side and leg by a dog supposed to be rabid sometime in March last. He experienced a good deal of pain in the wounds until within a few days, when he began to feel pain in the healed wound upon the leg. Little attention was paid to the matter until the terrible symptoms appeared yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

The New Constitution—All Amendments Rejected—Amnesty.

MADRID, Sunday, May 2.

In the Constituent Cortes the debate on the new Constitution has ended. All the amendments proposed have been rejected.

The Cortes has voted an amnesty for all persons who took part in the insurrection at Cadiz, Malaga and Xeres. Deputy CASTELLAR moved that the amnesty be extended to Carlists implicated in insurrectionary movements, but the motion was not agreed to.

A serious disturbance at Saragossa is apprehended. It is reported that the troops there are in a state of discontent and partial insubordination.

PARAGUAY.

President Lopez with 10,000 Men About to Take the Field.

LONDON, Sunday, May 2.

Advices from Paraguayan sources represent that President LOPEZ, with 10,000 men, is preparing to take the offensive.

The Central Pacific Railroad Finished—Proximate Completion of the Entire Overland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, May 2.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company yesterday finished their portion of the road with the exception of two connecting links, which Governor STANFORD will lay on Friday or Saturday of the present week. A celebration of the event will be held in this city and at Sacramento, for which extensive preparations have been made.

The further survey of the Salt Lake and Columbia River Railroad has been abandoned for the present and the Surveyor has been recalled.

Governor SEYMOUR, of British Columbia, will proceed to Nootka Sound in the gunboat *Sparrow Hawk*, to thoroughly investigate the circumstances connected with the wreck of the bark *John Bright* and the murder of her crew by the Indians.

Arrived, ship *Boussals*, from Marseilles.

Church Partially Burned in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sunday, May 2.

About 8:30 o'clock this evening, a fire was discovered in the tower of the First Presbyterian Church, in the rear of the City Hall. The tower was destroyed and the interior of the Church badly damaged before the flames were suppressed. The chapel adjoining was somewhat damaged by the tower of the church falling upon it. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The church was in process of demolition and the organ had been removed. The insurance is $10,000—more than enough to cover the loss. The church was built in 1824.

The Grain Movement in St. Louis—Sinking of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, May 2.

WM. HYDE of the *Republican*, STILSON HUTCHINS of the *Times*, MYRON COLONG of the *Democrat*, and THOMAS RICHESON have been added to the Committee to visit New-Orleans in the interest of the grain movement. The Committee leave here to-morrow evening.

An Omaha dispatch says the steamer *Nick Wall*, from St. Louis to Fort Benton, struck a snag below Brownsville, Nebraska, and sunk. Most of the cargo will be lost.

The Mining Troubles in Pennsylvania—No More Coal to be Lifted.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, May 2.

Notice was given yesterday by the miners' organizations to the coal operators of this county that no coal would be cut or loaded after May 8.

At Wyoming on Friday night the safe of J. C. SHOEMAKER & SON was blown open and robbed of $7,000 in Government and Lackawana and Bloomsburg Railroad bonds; also $300 in currency. A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the burglars.

The Malpractice Case in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, May 2.

In the case of ORDWAY *vs.* Dr. HAYNES, for alleged malpractice, the jury agreed upon a verdict at 12 o'clock last night, after a session of thirteen hours. The verdict will be opened to-morrow morning. It is reported that the plaintiff recovers damages somewhere below $1,000. At a previous trial the jury awarded $2,200 damages.

Condition of the National Banks of New-York City.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2.

The following is an abstract showing the condition of the fifty-six national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on the 17th of April:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$162,698,110 27
Overdrafts	240,745 36
United States bonds to secure circulation	42,060,450 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	1,762,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	7,627,950 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,676,776 12
Due from national banks	20,023,874 19
Due from other banks and bankers	1,361,677 76
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	7,024,168 39
Current expenses	1,271,971 73
Premiums paid	974,906 26
Clerks and other cash items	127,421,404 68
Bills of national banks	2,196,715 00
Bills of other banks	2,302 00
Fractional currency	339,561 56
Specie	6,242,441 85
Legal-tender notes	17,229,007 00
Three-per cent. certificates	21,200,000 00
Total	$426,107,943 55

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$73,992,700 00
Surplus fund	13,621,694 99
Undivided profits	9,067,823 77
National bank notes outstanding	34,198,227 00
State bank notes outstanding	352,695 00
Individual deposits	223,236,052 27
United States deposits	80,808 08
Due to national banks	23,857,695 11
Due to other banks and bankers	17,620,303 57
Total	$426,107,943 55

Printers' Strike in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, May 2.

The printers of this city are on a strike, demanding from 40 to 45 cents per thousand. The employers refuse to pay the scale.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

May 3—Powhatan *vs.* Atlantic, on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

May 4—Mutual *vs.* Olympic, of New-York, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., at 3 P. M.

May 6—Alpha *vs.* Atlantic, on the Capitoline Grounds, at 3 P. M.

May 4—Excelsior Club, opening game, on the Capitoline Grounds.

May 5—Champions, of Jersey City, *vs.* Atlantic, on the Capitoline Grounds, at 3 P. M.

May 15—Princeton *vs.* Atlantic, on the Capitoline Grounds, at 3 P. M.

The season of match games is now in regular operation. On Tuesday the Harvards defeated the Lowell Club on the grounds near Harvard College, by a score of 51 to 22. Both these clubs will visit Brooklyn during the latter part of the month to play the Atlantics, Mutuals, and Eckfords.

On Tuesday, too, the Princeton Club visited Philadelphia and came within an ace of defeating the noted Athletics. Last Fall they did do so. To-day, as will be seen by the list of matches to be played, the Powhatans of South Brooklyn—a strong amateur club—will play the Excelsior Club on the Capitoline Grounds. On Tuesday the Excelsior Club will open play on the Capitoline Grounds, and the same day the Mutuals play the Olympics at Brooklyn on the Union Grounds.

The first important contest of the season will be the first match of the series to be played between the Mutual and Athletic Clubs for the championship gold ball of 1868.

The Atlantic nine, as now arranged, is as follows: FERGUSON, catcher; PRATT, pitcher; START, PIKE and SMITH, or the bases; PEARCE, short stop, and CHAPMAN, CRANE and MCDONALD, in the field; substitutes, KELLEY, ZETTLEIN and KENNEY.

The Mutual nine now includes MILLS and WOLTERS, catcher and pitcher; MILLS, FLANLY and SWANDELL, on the bases; EGGLES, short field, and HATFIELD, MCMAHON and B. HUNT, outfielders.

Cricket.

May 5—Opening game of St. George Club on ground at Hudson City.

May 10—Opening game of New-York Club, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken.

May 13—Opening game of Manhattan Club on Hoboken Cricket Ground, foot of Ninth-street.

May 6—Willow Club Married versus Single, at Bedford.

May 7 and 8—Philadelphia versus Germantown, at Phi'adelphia.

On Wednesday the St. George Club are to open play for the season on their grounds at Hudson City, on which occasion they anticipate a pleasant day's play. The proceedings will terminate with a club dinner. The club propose to have a series of interesting amateur base ball contests on their grounds this Summer for a handsome prize.

There is no truth in the rumor of the club's bringing out another English eleven this season

THE HILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The Prizes Still in Doubt—Games Remaining to be Played.

It is almost as difficult now to predict who will win the gold-hilted and diamond-pointed cue, as it was before the tourney for its possession began. Thus far, the games played, although extremely interesting, and attracting large audiences, have been merely preliminary, the chief object being to ascertain and dispose of the weaker adversaries. The tourney will now enter upon its exciting stage, and henceforth every contest will have a direct bearing upon at least the first four of the five prizes.

RUDOLPHE has not been beaten, has made the best average in a single game, and the best general average as well; and the idea obtains, especially among those who have not noted the order in which the games have been put on, that RUDOLPHE cannot fail of acquiring the leading prize, the jeweled cue and at least $660. But as yet he has been pitted against those players only who, when the tournament opened, were presumed to be the weakest—RHINES, DANIELS, and SNYDER. He has now to encounter those who, along with him, were looked upon as the strongest of the seven—FOSTER, DEERY, and GOLDTHWAIT. As regards his average, which is but a mere fraction above DEERY'S, it is due more to a combination of fortunate circumstances than abstract skill. While the other players have been required to "bank" from twenty to thirty times (FOSTER had to "bank" thirty-one times in his three games, and fifty-four times, while in hand, has had not more than one ball outside,) RUDOLPHE has but four times been unfortunate enough to be placed in a position where, the balls being in the "string," it was necessary to play at a cushion first. Making due allowance, RUDOLPHE'S best average should be estimated at one-eighth less than twenty-five; and should he play no better than he has thus far, he will stand in imminent danger of being beaten by the three experts who are yet to cross cues with him. If anything, DEERY, who has also won all his games so far, is a little better off than RUDOLPHE, having disposed of a dangerous opponent, GOLDTHWAIT. There remain but two whom he need fear, RUDOLPHE and FOSTER. The latter's chances were greatly jeopardized by his unexpected defeat at the hands of SNYDER. To secure first prize, he has now to defeat RUDOLPHE, DEERY and GOLDTHWAIT in succession, and then will very likely have to win a second game from one of the first two. He engages GOLDTHWAIT to-night, and the result of that game will affect his chances not a little as to the first prize. Should he be beaten, he will stand equal with SNYDER for the third prize, and RUDOLPHE and DEERY will be almost certain to take first and second prizes. Of the others, GOLDTHWAIT has yet to play RHINES, SNYDER and RUDOLPHE, besides FOSTER; besides GOLDTHWAIT, SNYDER has to play DANIELS; besides SNYDER, DANIELS has to play RHINES; and, besides DANIELS, RHINES has to play DEERY and GOLDTHWAIT. Exclusive of ties, there will be ten games more. There will very likely be ties for the fourth and fifth prizes, and it may be necessary to play six additional games to decide the first prize alone.

The Naval Office.

General MERRITT, the Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, has retained CORNELL S. FRANKLIN, Esq., as Deputy, and appointed Colonel SILAS W. BURT and EDWARD DE FOREST, Esq., Deputies, *vice* JOHN J. SHAW and WILLIAM USHER, respectively. Colonel BURT has been for several years the Assistant Inspector-General of the State, and proved himself a gentleman of fine executive abilities. Mr. DE FOREST is quite a young man, a lawyer by profession, and under the administration of General P. H. JONES, the Remittitur Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The only subordinate appointments as yet announced are: A. C. Bond, D. C. Roberts, J. W. Lalor, G. E. Keyser, P. H. Wells, E. W. Thomas, James English, Robert Gardiner. The Deputies took the oath of office early Saturday morning, and entered upon their duties immediately.

The following regulations have been adopted for the guidance of those employed in the Naval Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NAVAL OFFICE, May 1, 1869.

To secure the prompt discharge of public business in this office, and to that end to establish discipline and insure personal accountability, the following regulations will be in force from this date: Mr. CORNELL S. FRANKLIN, Special Deputy, will, under the direction of the Naval Officer, have general supervision of the office. Mr. EDWARD DE FOREST, Deputy, will have charge of rooms Nos. 1 and 2, embracing the entry, amendment, liquidating, manifest, debenture clerks and cashier's department. Mr. SILAS W. BURT, deputy, will have charge of the warehousing and auditing rooms. The hours for the transaction of public business will be, as established by Treasury regulations, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., but clerks will remain on duty till 4 o'clock P. M., or until the business of the day shall be accomplished. Books will be kept in each room, wherein the clerks are expected each day to record the time of their arrival at and departure from the office. Lists of absence will be kept by the Deputies in charge of the respective bureaus, and reported to the Naval Officer. Absence without leave, unless satisfactorily explained, will be cause for immediate removal. Clerks will be assigned by the deputies in charge, to any duty within the respective bureaus as the public service may require. In the transaction of public business no favoritism or undue preference will be shown, and all complaints will be made to the Naval Officer, or in his absence to the Special Deputy in charge, to the end that prompt investigation may be instituted. Any error or irregularity in documents from the Collector's office, will be at once reported to the Naval Officer or his special Deputy by the deputy in charge where they occur. In case of collision with importers, their agents or others by any person connected with this office, whereby the revenue may be defrauded or its collection endangered, will be cause for immediate removal and such other punishment as is provided by law. Any offer of consideration to any deputy or clerk by any importer, agent or broker, to influence his official action will be promptly reported to the Naval Officer or his special Deputy. It is expected of all that during business hours, good order and temperance will be maintained, and official propriety will be strictly preserved. E. A. MERRITT,
Naval Officer.

Kings County Lunatic Asylum—Enlargements and Improvements.

In the year 1856 the County authorities of Kings County built in the town of Flatbush a Lunatic Asylum capable of accommodating some 450 patients, at a cost of $250,000. It served the purpose for which it was intended until recently, but increased population, as well as the increase of lunacy, rendered still further accommodations necessary. The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, Messrs. HOWELL, PORAN and CROPSEY, have just completed by day's work several additions to the building, so that it will now accommodate about 800 inmates. The building is of brick and five stories in height, including

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed has not been a particularly interesting one. A few good sales were made at the salesroom, but generally there was very little interest manifested, and in one or two instances the sales were discontinued.

But very little unimproved City property was offered; a fair amount of improved property was sold, located both in this City and Brooklyn. A good amount of country property was also knocked down, and several other pieces were offered, but, after a fair trial, adjourned to take place at some future day on the ground. This system is rapidly gaining in popularity, and very many sales of the kind will take place within the next two months.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$511,475
New-York unimproved property	84,375
Brooklyn improved property	170,625
Brooklyn unimproved property	151,435
Country property	425,499
New-York leased property	20,000
Total for the week	$1,313,409

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$848,625
New-York unimproved property	264,460
Brooklyn improved property	194,400
Brooklyn unimproved property	95,930
Country property	114,221
New-York leased property	33,425
Sales for the week ending April 24	$1,051,061
Total from April 1 to April 3	$672,975
Total for the week ending April 10	2,362,912
Total for the week ending April 17	1,884,469
Total for the week ending April 24	1,051,061
Total for the week ending April 30	1,313,409
Total for the month of January	2,393,731
Total for the month of February	9,175,985
Total for the month of March	14,047,214
Grand Total	$32,902,756

This statement shows a very considerable falling off in New-York unimproved property, and a very great increase in country property. The Yonkers property sold by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. went off spiritedly and well. Some pieces of Brooklyn property also found a ready market. Out-of-town property is now most in demand, and only requires to be brought properly forward, free from all the little tricks which belong to the past days of the salesroom, to find ready purchasers and good prices.

For this week several important and interesting sales are announced. On Tuesday Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer six fine building sites and two handsome plots and houses, stables, &c., located at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The place is so widely and favorably known that comment is almost superfluous. Beautifully-laid-out grounds, healthy air, good railroad communication and excellent society are its great attractions.

On Wednesday Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. have a very extensive sale of desirable villa plots located at Montclair, Essex County, N. J. They are finely situated and have many natural advantages. The sale will take place on the grounds; previous to it a lunch will be served. Every effort will be made to make the visitors comfortable, and, if the weather is good, a very pleasant day and successful sale may be expected. Maps and free passes may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street, or at the office of Mr. S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway.

The same day, at the salesroom, Mr. JAMES M. MILLER has a peremptory sale of 450 choice lots fronting 2,500 feet on Central-avenue, being part of the estate of LORING ANDREWS, Esq. The property is delightfully located, and as the terms of sale are quite liberal, and no fancy prices are expected, a satisfactory sale may be fairly anticipated.

Other sales of minor importance will take place, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

To-day will be a sort of day of rest. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the seven years' lease of the four-story brown-stone house on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. To-morrow they will sell the house No. 104 West Forty-sixth-street and the house No. 239 West Twenty-second-street. The same day Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. will sell valuable property on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and at Greenpoint, L. I. Mr. JAS. M. MILLER will sell 15 lots of land west side of Cole-avenue, twelve lots of land east side of Cole-avenue, and eleven lots of land on the east side of Kingsbridge road, all located at Fordham, N. Y. The property is well located on high ground, with splendid view of the surrounding country, where costly improvements are being made, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot at Fordham, where trains leave every hour in the day for the City; also five minutes' walk of horse cars to the Third-avenue bridge and Harlem cars on the Third-avenue to the Astor House. The sales possess points of interest to all property owners. The market now is moderately firm at fair prices; if the sales of this week are good, they will have a particularly healthful effect on it, and very many interested parties are anxiously looking forward to them.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., No. 195, 25x82.6	$30,000
Bedford-st., No. 12, 20x100.9	10,000
Bedford-st., s. e. corner of Downing-st., 40x54	20,000
Bond-st., s. s., lot known as No. 27, 26x114.6	70,000
Bowery, No. 12, 22x100	34,800
Broad-st., s. s., 51.9 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 22.10x98.11	26,800
Broome-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 75x87.6	35,000
Broome-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x100	12,000
Broome-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x100	8,000
Broome-st., n. s. cor. of Attorney-st., 25x60	13,500
Broome-st., No. 421, 25x110	26,000
Cedar-st., No. 17, 26.8x67.5½	20,000
Cherry-st., s. s., 113.5½ ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 20.8x56.9	7,000
Columbia-st., e. s., lot known as No. 77, 25x100	8,500
Delancey-st., n. s., 87.6 ft. e. of Ludlow-st., 21.10½ x100	19,000
East Broadway, s. e. cor. of Clinton-st., 24.1x90	25,000
Elizabeth-st., e. s., 114.4 ft. n. of Prince-st., 40x88	31,500
Forsyth-st., No. 48, 25x100	17,500
Forsyth-st., w. s., lot of Smith's estate, 24x100	16,000
Franklin-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 20x70	10,000
Gouverneur-st., w. s., 49 ft. s. of Madison-st., 24.6 x62.5	12,000
Greenwich-av., w. s., 63 ft. s. of Perry-st., 21x77.4	15,250
Greenwich-lane, w. s., 107.4 ft. n. of Amos-st., 21.8 x44.8	15,000
Horatio-st., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22x 95.11	8,500
Houston-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x82	22,000
Jacob-st., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of Frankfort-st., 96x 106.1	41,000
Madison-st., No. 186, 25x100	14,100
Madison-st., s. s., lot known as No. 473 of Rutgers estate, 25x100	6,000
Moore-st., No. 12, 22x27.9	11,000
Naegle-av., 130 ft. n. of Ellwood-st., 100x331.11	3,000
Nassau-st., w. s., 20.8 ft. s. of Maiden-lane, 15.6½ x49.10½	30,000
Pearl-st., No. 45, 24x53.9	24,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20x100	12,500
Washington-st., e. s., 48.5 ft. s. of Bank-st., 36x 91.7	16,500
Water-st., No. 55, 28.2x85.3	34,000
Water-st., s. s., 87.8 ft. e. of Burling-slip, 20.6x88	25,000
Water-st., No. 474, 22.6x42.7½	5,500
West-st., e. s., 80.6 ft. n. of Laight-st., 25.1½x122	18,000
White-st., No. 8, 20x75	25,000
4th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Wooster-st., 20x56	12,000
4th-st., No. 247 W., 22.6x76.7	12,000
5th-st., s. s., lot known as No. 190 of Mangle Minthorn Farm, 25x96.2½	29,000
5th-st., No. 227, 25x97	20,000
6th-st., n. s., 244.3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.10½x90.10½	14,500
6th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x81.9	17,550
8th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27.6x112.10	28,000
13th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x92.9	29,000
13th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3	18,000
14th-st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue C, 125x103.3	30,000
14th-st., s. s., 82.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.6x51.6	17,000
14th-st., s. s., between 8th and 9th avs., lots known as Nos. 358, 360 and 362, 75x126.6	43,500
16th-st., No. 235 W., 20x100	12,000
17th-st., s. s., 313.3 ft. e. of Avenue B, 100x92	12,000
21st-st., n. s., 164 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100.5x98.9	60,000
22d-st., s. s., 147 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	12,000
23d-st., n. s., 135.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.6x110	13,500
25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x82.2	15,000
28th-st., s. s., lot known as No. 155 of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9	11,500
28th-st., s. s., 196.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9	12,200
29th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x98.9	30,500
29th-st., s. s., 272 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x98.9	26,000
30th-st., s. s., 172.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9	15,500
31st-st., n. s., 81 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x74.6	15,300
36th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9	32,500
36th-st., s. s., 522 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	13,000
36th-st., s. s., 542 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x98.9	26,000
37th-st., s. s., 19 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.9x34.1	22,750
37th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x98.9	60,000
37th-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	27,000
38th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x98.9	22,100
38th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	13,000
38th-st., s. s., 368 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21x98.9	26,000
39th-st., s. s., 164 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	60,000
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	65,000
41st-st., n. s., 260.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	[illegible]
43d-st., n. s., 152 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	[illegible]
43d-st., s. s., 282.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4	[illegible]
43d-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.6x100.5	6,700
43d-st., n. s., 362.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5	[illegible]
44th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 } 44th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 }	28,000
45th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17x100.5	27,750
46th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x 100.5	26,500
46th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 7th-av., 120x100.4	55,000
46th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	15,000
47th-st., s. s., 362.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	16,750
48th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	105,000
48th-st., n. s., 296 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100.5	25,000
50th-st., n. s., 367.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.5	17,000
51st-st., s. s., 277.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x98.10½	11,000
53d-st., s. s., 270.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	8,500
53d-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	17,500
54th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	85,000
56th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	10,000
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	13,000
60th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	29,500
62d-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x70	17,000
68th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	6,750
71st-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	[illegible]
78th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	7,750
78th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x102.2	3,000
83d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x78	13,000
111th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	7,500
113th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x75.6x2.7x 100.10	1,500
116th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x½ block	7,600
118th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x½ block } 119th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x½ block }	14,400
119th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	11,000
120th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., [illegible]	12,500
121st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11	8,100
124th-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.8x100.11	7,500
124th-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	6,250
125th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x½ block	8,250
128th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x99.11	7,500
130th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	14,000
132d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	14,000
140th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x199.10 } 140th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x99.11 }	14,500
Avenue B, e. s., 20.2 2-9 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20.2 2-9x 93	16,500
1st-av., w. s., 48.1 ft. s. of 5th-st., 24.½x100	20,000
1st-av., e. s., 76.11 ft. s. of 11th-st., 17.9x94	13,200
1st-av., w. s., 74.¼ ft. s. of 22d-st., 20.6¼x100	10,500
3d-av., n. e. corner of 116th-st., 100x100.10	125,000
3d-av., w. s., 116.6 ft. n. of 127th-st., 16.10¾x100	12,000
6th-av., s. e. corner of 11th-st., 34.6x70.1x30x117	41,000
7th-av., n. w. corner of 55th-st., 98.8x100	50,000
8th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 129th-st., 50x100	9,000
9th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x62	17,000
9th-av., s. e. corner of 47th-st., 50.2½x100	15,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 497. } Mercer-st., No. 52. } 3 years, per year	$11,500
Broadway, n. w. corner of Spring-st., 20 years, per year	30,000
Broadway, No. 806, 4 years, per year	6,000
Canal-st., No. 274, 8 years, per year	4,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 49th-st., 10 years, per year	2,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 25x 114.6	$8,500
Adelphi-st., w. s., 77 ft. n. of Greene-av., 67x16x33 x3x38x5x67	11,200
Amity-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	12,500
Ainslie-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 18.8x100	3,400
Atlantic-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x90	15,500
Bergen-st., n. e. s., 277.10 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 20x 100	2,800
Broadway and Vermont-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,700
Butler-st., n. s., 228 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 23x131	1,000
Butler-st., n. s., 261 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 23x131	1,000
Butler-st., n. s., 284 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 23x131	1,000
Butler-st., n. s., 307 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 46x131	2,000
Butler-st., n. s., 353 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 69x131	3,000
Butler-st., n. s., 422 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 23x131	1,000
Butler-st., n. s., 445 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 23x131	1,000
Butler-st., n. s., 468 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 23x131	1,000
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x 100	4,000
Canton-st., e. s., 333.4 ft. n. of Auburn-place, 19.1 x0.7x80.10x22x70.3, &c	800
Canton-st., e. s., 318.6 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18x80	5,040
Carroll-st., s. s., 279.5 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x100	17,500
Carroll-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20x100	6,000
Clymer-st., s. s., 179.11 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 19.2x 80	4,000
Clinton and Remsen sts., n. e. cor., 25x100	28,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x 100	2,500
Conselyea-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x 100	2,500
Eagle-st., n. s., ft. 100 e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,800
Grand-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x75	9,000
Greene-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	950
Halsey-st., n. s., 268.9 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9 x100	5,500
Hart-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	5,000
Hart-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	7,000
Henry-st., w. s., 80.10 ft. n. of Cranberry-st., 20x 87.10	5,250
Hickory-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x 100	2,800
High-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Adams-st., 52.6x100	20,000
Hoyt-st., No. 38 C	7,500
Hoyt-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 20x75	7,500
Hoyt-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of President-st., 20x68	6,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of President-st., 20x68	7,000
Kent-st., s. s., 171 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 24x95 } Kent-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x95 }	7,000
Macon-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	8,000
Madison-st., n. s., 319 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22x 139.1	8,000
McDonough-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 40x100	520
Meserole and Lorrimer sts., s. e. cor., 25x75	10,000
Monroe-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 50x90	2,000
Nelson-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Court-st., 21.11x100	7,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of Brooklyn-av., 20x100	8,250
Powers-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	2,000
Powers-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	4,000
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 210 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 22.4x100	13,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 141 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.6x100	11,000
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 161.6 ft. n. e. of Lee-av., 13.6x100	10,000
Ryerson-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	4,475
Smith-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 20x80	5,000
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 300 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x255.7, deed 1867	20
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 300 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x255.7, deed 1869	450
Union-st., n. s., 158.9 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 22.11 x100	12,500
Warren-st., s. s., 378.2 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20.8 x100	6,200
Willow-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Cranberry-st., 25.1 x102	16,000
Woodbine-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	5,000
Woodhull-st. and Henry-st., n. w. corner, 22.6x80	17,000
Woodhull-st., s. w. s., 83.4 ft. n. w. of Hicks-st., 20x75	7,000
2d and North 8th sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	3,250
North 2d-st., s. s., 86.2 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 20x87	4,375
North 2d-st., s. s., lot No. 104 and part of No. 105, 25x the block	3,000
North 2d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 5, 6, block No. 3, 25x the block	3,000
South 2d-st., 232.10 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25.2x75, deed 1866	4,200
Same property	3,750
South 3d-st., n. s., 88.6 ft. w. of 5th-st., 20x80	9,000
North 5th-st., s. s., 127 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	1,600
South 8th-st., n. s., 141 ft. e. of 5th-st., 20x55	5,700
11th-st. and 2d-av., centre lines, thence s. e. 132.2x152.7 } 2d-av. and 12th-st., centre lines, thence s. e., 212.9 x9.1x74.11x92.6x252.7x100 }	5,700
11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100	3,150
11th-st., n. e. s., 175.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	1,600
17th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,650
18th-st., n. e. s., 475 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 33.8x25x33x 25	2,750
29th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	600
Atlantic-av., n. s., 122.10 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 60 x24.2x10.3x52.6x80.3x40x78.4	4,800
Atlantic-av., n. s., 182.10 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 40 x77.8x39.2x10.3x54.2x84.2, q. c.	nom.
Same property	2,000
Butler-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	1,250
Carleton-av., w. s., 59.11 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 62x 19.5x67x19.4	9,500
Carlton-av., e. s., 107.5 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 16.8x100	6,800
Classon-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 25x100	5,000
Clinton and De Kalb-av., n. e. corner, 138.10x200	101,600
De Kalb-av., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Cumberland-st., 89.9x86.8x107x85	54,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 530 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x 100	800
Franklin-av., w. s., 28.2 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 22x100	9,500
Flatbush-av. and Butler-st., s. e. corner, 186.3x 87.3x98.4x171.1 } Butler-st. and Vanderbilt-av., 200x131x16.5x 204 }	50,000
Franklin-av. and Butler-st., n. e. corner, 238x 131	10,000
Greene-av., s. s., 164.5 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x 95	7,800
Gates-av., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Ryerson-st., 22x103	14,500
Kent-av., No. 184, agst	5,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 71.9 ft. w. of Cumberland-st., 28.1x120	20,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x 100	6,800
Lafayette-av., s. s., 134 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 58.10 x14.4x150x66x200	9,200
Miller-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x80	2,900
Myrtle-av. and Classon-av., n. w. corner, 100x36. 1x100x27.1	21,000
Myrtle-av. and Oxford-st., n. w. corner, 77.3x14.2 x23.4x40	20,000
New-Jersey-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Evergreen-place, 25x100	1,100
Schenectady-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 85.6x100	1,500
1st-av. and 10th-st., centre lines, thence s. e., 997.11x—x1044.5x260 } 2d-av. and 12th-st., centre lines, thence westerly, 355x230 }	30,000
3d-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 41st-st., 25x100	4,500

Leases Recorded.

Boerum and Livingston sts., n. w. corner, two years, per year	$600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

North Salem.

Purdy's Station to Golden's Bridge road, w. s., adjoining Ferguson's, 2 acres	$3,000

West Farms.

Central-av., w. s., adjoining Loring Andrews', 1 38-100 acres	$6,900

White Plains.

Lexington-av., w. s., adjoining A. G. Mitchell's, 50x150	$1,300
Lexington-av., e. s., adjoining Mrs. McDonald's, 74x175	2,300
Ridge-st., n. s., adjoining D. Dusenbury's, 1 601-1000 acres	1,500
Ridge-st., n. s., adjoining above, 1 786-1000 acres	1,500
New-st., e. from Lexington-av., n. s., 50x100	700

Yonkers.

Post-av., s. s., 596 ft. e. of Riverdale-av., 1 703-1000 acres	$5,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Columbia and Elm sts., 97 ft. from n. w. corner, 25x100	$10,000
Fair-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 30x100	6,000
Morris-st., w. s., 225 ft. from Cabinet-st., 25x100	400
Mulberry-st., n. w. s., indefinite locality, 25x132	11,000
Merchant-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Market-st. } Merchant and Market sts., 525 ft. from s. e. cor. } Merchant-st., e. s., indefinite locality }	4,000
Prospect-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 75x121	2,250
Sayres-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100	1,800
South Broad and Miller sts., n. w. corner, 100x 101	10,800
South Bridge-st., w. s., indefinite, 62 ft. front	7,500
Wallace-st., w. s., 200 ft. from West Bank-st., 22x 100	500

Belleville.

Atlantic-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 75x206	$5,000
Newton road, from Bloomfield to Belleville, n. s., indefinite	2,000

Bloomfield.

Montclair-av., indefinite locality, 6 26-100 acres	$4,500

Orange.

Elm-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Hillyer-st., 75x146	$8,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Green-st., w. s., 18 ft. n. of York-st., 18.8x54	$5,325
Prospect-st., e. s., 34 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 18.3x80	3,300
Montgomery-st., lot No. 38, block No. 20, 25x100	15,000
York-st., n. s., 13 ft. w. of Grand-st., 25x100	7,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Monmouth-av., 12.5 x95	3,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Coles-st., 25.10x95	5,000

Hoboken.

Bloomfield and 7th sts., n. w. corner, 50x95	$11,300
Meadow-st., w. s., 92 ft. n. of 3d-st., 16x95	7,550
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, block No. 168, Coster estate	1,600
Lots Nos. 33, 34, block No. 95, Coster estate, 50x 100	1,800

Hudson City.

Larch-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Cherry-lane, 133x 181x36.6x160x167x224 } Strip adjoining above }	$7,725
Monmouth-st., lot No. 74, Foster & Clinton's map, 25x95	375
St. Paul's-av., lot No. 5, map of C. G. Sisson et al, 25x100	1,200
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 4, Terrace Co.'s map, 50x100	500

Bergen.

Vreeland-lane, s. w. s., adjoining Abm. Sickles', 25x100	570
Plot adjoining Rapp & Doremus', 72x75	2,300

Bayonne.

Avenue A, near Newark Bay, 2 206-1000 acres	$9,500

Greenville.

Bostwick-av., lot No. 15, block No. 2, 25x100	$400
Passaic-av. and Bay-st., n. w. corner, 104x150 } Passaic-av. and Bay-st., s. w. corner, 94x167x 100x150 }	5,400
Bergenall-av., n. s., near Ocean-av., 50x100	1,400

Union.

Lots No. 2, 43, map 44, lots West New-York, 50 x100	$390

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW HAS orders to purchase and has also for sale and to rent City and country property of divers character and location, and at various prices; choice Central Park lots for sale. JOHN D. SKIDMORE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 19 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NINETEEN lots of ground, with bulkhead, on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—First station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily each way; commutation fare only seven cents; choice BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only. For maps and particulars apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF VILLA PLATS AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Embraced in a tract of about thirty-two acres, grandly situated, with commanding views in the most healthy and progressive section of the State.
The property is located next south to the celebrated "Dodd property," within thirteen miles of New-York City Hall, less than one mile from present railroad depot, and half mile from projected railroad from New-York to Montclair, on the Bloomfield and Paterson-road, Essex-st., and also nearly bounded on west by telegraph road.
The contemplated railroad from Newark to Paterson and north goes through the centre of this property, and the horse railroad from Newark to Stone-house Plains, along its easterly boundary.
On the property is a fine, modern built house, 2½ stories; 8 rooms; 22x30; wing, 15x20; and extension, 15x24, barns and outbuildings.
Also, four and a half acres wood, one acre quince, and an abundance of apple, pear and cherry trees, and berry bushes and grapevines, with an excellent spring and ever living brook coursing through a portion of the land.
The whole tract, embracing buildings, will be sold at a very reasonable and investing price, on easy terms, with possession on purchase; title perfect. Further particulars, survey, &c., by W. H. HARRIS & CO., No. 21 Wall-st., New-York City, or opposite depot, Montclair, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., several new houses, including one elegant mansion, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres of land, coach-house, green-house, houses for gardener and coachman, Summer-house, choicest fruits, fountains, marble statuary, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be sold for less than two-thirds its value.
Also, a charming cottage on Sea Side Park, within ten rods of Long Island Sound, and several other houses at low prices.
For pictures and printed descriptions apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, or J. & G. A. STAPLES, Bridgeport; G. SPALDING & CO., No. 401 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 25 Chambers-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.; or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 536 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, ON Warwick Neck, near Newport, R. I., containing 70 acres of good land, adapted to grass, with an unusual quantity of orcharding, now in full bearing, situated on very elevated ground, overlooking all of Narragansett Bay and the surrounding country, lying on the shore, where seaweed, shell and other fish can be obtained plentifully; fenced with substantial stone walls into lots of convenient size; steamboats land half a dozen times per day, during the Summer months, within half a mile of the premises; building good; an excellent cove, for a boat or yacht, almost encircled by the premises. Price $20,000. Terms easy. The stock and crops with the place if wanted. Apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—MOUNT PLEASANT-AV., NEWARK, No. 33, (old number,) a splendid property, consisting of a lot, 75x200 feet, fronting on Mount Pleasant-av. and Broad-st.; the house is a double three-story frame, very solidly built, extension &c., containing 15 rooms, besides bath room, water-closet, laundry, &c.; gas in every room and hall; good cellar and furnace, and entire property in excellent condition; stable and carriage-house on Broad-st.; almost every kind of fruit trees and berries, and good garden; short distance from several railroad depots to New-York. Anyone who wants a really comfortable house in one of the healthiest and finest situations in Newark should apply on the premises or to J. COUNSELLOR, office of the New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company, No. 240 Broadway, New-York, or to A. C. DUBTIN, No. 140 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., FIFteen miles from New-York, thirty-five acres of the choicest land on the Sound; over half mile water front; very desirable for villa sites in plots from five to ten acres; one mile from landing, three from depot; communication with City frequent by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN-style fire-proof residence, on the best street at Perth Amboy, of 14 rooms; marble mantle; water throughout, and fountain; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; one hour from New York; commutation per year, $75. Several fine residences at Tottenville, beautifully situated, with land to suit. Call before buying elsewhere; all cheap; terms easy. W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A FINE country place, with 4½ acres; the house is large, with conservatory attached, with all the modern improvements; carriage and ice-house, &c.; fine ornamental grounds, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; price reasonable. Photograph of place can be seen, with full description, at WM. PHYFE'S, No. 42 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., A SPLENdid property; one of the most desirable locations in and around New-York; affording a view unsurpassed on the Atlantic coast; house large and commodious; thirty minutes from New-York; terms easy. Several places to let for the Summer and by the year. W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 25 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and out-houses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 168 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS.—A FINE country seat, (25 acres,) at Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill Station; orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house, stables; house in fine order; furnace; hot and cold water throughout. Photograph shown. JOSEPH H. BLOSSOM, No. 194 Front-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A BEAUTIful cottage, nine rooms, pleasantly situated and handsomely furnished, near the depot, for the season or a longer period. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; lot 85x175½ on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., neatly-furnished cottage and lot, (47 feet by 122 feet 40 inches;) a little gem. Inquire of J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 83 Wall-st., Room No. 21, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE with four lots of ground, with all modern improvements, for sale; $10,000; rent, $600. Apply to J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH, Astoria, L. I.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class houses to rent very low; rents from $900 to $2,000; 30th-st., $1,800; 33d-st., $1,800, $1,200, $1,800, $1,400; 34th-st., $2,000, $1,800, $1,500; 38th-st., $1,800; 40th-st., $1,500; 51st-st., $1,800; also a large number of others at very low rent. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON the M. and E. Railroad, 47 minutes from New-York and eight minutes' walk from railroad station; dwelling contains eight rooms; grounds comprise 2½ acres, shaded with large forest trees; a stream crosses the property; barn, &c.; rent $600. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 9 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Manhattan Heights, fully and completely furnished in a superior manner; hot-house, extensive grounds, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c., in abundance; plenty of lawn, large garden; to rent for the Summer or year. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST POINT, fully furnished; parlor, library, dining-room, 10 sleeping-rooms; stable, ice-house filled, &c. Rent, exclusive of gardener's wages, $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN BIGELOW, West Point, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, NORTH shore, Staten Island, a short distance from Factoryville Landing, an elegant house, with all the modern improvements, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; stages pass the door. Apply to JOHN McDONALD, No. 5 Battery-place.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, SEVERAL fine cottages, convenient to the City; location high and healthy. Trains nearly every hour. Fine fishing, and for delightful prospect unsurpassed. W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. [illegible] Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.; also two rooms up stairs if required.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT LUZERNE, N. Y., HAZELWOOD cottage, furnished, to let for the Summer; 13 rooms; also boat, boat-house, and two acres of ground, in lawn, extending down to the Lake Shore; price $500; also ice, garden, and servants if desired; access by railroad from Saratoga 20 miles. The place is well known and affords exquisite views of water and mountain scenery.
Refer to Mr. WM. P. MOTT, No. 11 Broad-st., or to Mr. ADAMS, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., who has photograph of the same, or by letter to R. C. BUTLER, No. 48 Columbia-st., Albany.

TO LEASE—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, THE residence of the late H. W. T. Mali, being one mile from the Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from steamboat landing; a large unfurnished brick house, about sixty feet square, containing over 20 rooms, hot and cold water, range, furnace, bath, &c., 40 acres of land, 2 stables, green-house and necessary outhouses, fruit and shade trees in variety and abundance, fine garden. The place is very handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of surrounding country. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 22 miles from the City, a beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; very healthy; the best of water; no mosquitoes; over 100 acres of cultivated land; large new dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; ice-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUBURBAN MANsion; to rent either for the Summer or one year; situated on Crescent-av., South Bergen, being a first-class house, Italian style, with modern improvements; 14 rooms and good cellar; one acre of ground, handsomely laid out; trees, flowers and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises, or of C. S. HUNTOON, No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—AT MANHATTANVILLE, A very desirable residence, three-story brick and stone; sixteen available rooms, fully furnished, and have all modern improvements; billiard-room, with tables, &c.; bowling alley; stable, coach-house and all necessary outhouses; fine garden terrace on the river. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE rooms and cellar, within three minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad, at English Neighborhood, N. J. Rent, $250. Apply to TRUSDELL & CRANE, corner of Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken, N. J., near the ferry.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, TWO MODern houses, adjoining, each 9 rooms, 6 minutes' walk from station; good garden; fine views; excellent neighborhood; rent $600 each. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or Orange.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE furnished house within ten minutes' walk of the station, containing 12 rooms, gas, range, &c.; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to A. BRADSHAW, No. 23 Water-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT for three or four months at Orange, five minutes walk from depot; garden (with fruit) planted for Summer. Address E., Box 1,383 Post Office, New-York.

RYE, N. Y.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, A large double house, within five minutes' walk of the depot; with garden, stable and carriage-house; rent $500. Apply to C. PARK, No. 921 Broadway.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near 162d-st., large house and about 30 acres of land; terms moderate. Apply to AUGT. LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

A PRINTED LIST OF COUNTRY places to rent, issued daily, and may be had by application to the office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 1 Great Jones-st.,
Offers to let—The four-story brown-stone front house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; rent $2,500.
Also, the three-story brick house No. 125 Waverley-place; rent $1,200.
Also, entire upper part of house No. 127 Waverley-place; rent $600.
Also, rooms in house No. 46 Hudson-st.
All of these premises will be put in order after May 1.

TO LET. COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—To rent for business purposes until Sept. 1, 1869, two large parlors, partially furnished, and on the first floor of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery Building. Apply at the rooms from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 256 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET—A FINE BASEMENT office, Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., under Home Insurance Company. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

LAW OFFICES, WITH USE OF LIbrary, part of a suite, No. 182 Broadway, to let; fine, light, airy rooms; entrances on John-st. and Broadway. D. IRA BAKER, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, separately or together, the new six-story buildings Nos. 206 to 212 Canal-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

TO LET—A SHOP ON FIRST FLOOR, ABOUT 22x100, well lighted and with steam power, in Crosby-st., near Spring. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 25x30. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Stores and lofts Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO RENT AT Nos. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 18 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 114 Cliff-st.; good light; moderate rent.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD, PLAIN, convenient house, with a well-stocked fruit garden, and a little land, about ten to fifteen miles from the City Hall. Address B. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating price and full particulars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Unreserved Sale at Auction.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, MONDAY, MAY 10, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M.

450 CHOICE LOTS, FRONTING 2,500 FEET ON CENTRAL-AVENUE.

Part of the estate of LORING ANDREWS, ESQ.
SALE PEREMPTORY; every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.
This beautiful property must be seen to be appreciated. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
Maps and pamphlets containing full particulars, and tickets for the trip, free, can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 25 Pine-st.
BY FAR THE HANDSOMEST PROPERTY YET OFFERED AT AUCTION on Central-av., and
NO FANCY PRICES EXPECTED.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, FORDHAM PROPERTY.
15 lots of land west side of Cole-av.
12 lots of land east side of Cole-av.
11 lots of land east side of Kingsbridge Road. The property is well located, on high ground, with splendid view of the surrounding country, where costly improvements are almost daily being made, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot at Fordham, where trains leave every hour in the day for the City; also, five minutes' walk of horse cars to the 3d-av. Bridge and Harlem cars on the 3d-av. to the Astor House; sold to the highest bidder without reserve; 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, 1, 3 or 5 years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 239 WEST 22D-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; West 22d-st.—The 3-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 239 West 22d-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. The house is about 50 feet deep, and has modern improvements. Lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; gas fixtures sold with the house. The premises can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock by permits from the auctioneers.

BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS, DOCK, &c.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, invite special attention to sale of valuable property at Bay Ridge, L. I., on 13th May. Upward of 215 City lots, with water front, dock, dwellings, &c. Particulars as above.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—GEORGE W. WAITE vs. ANNA FRANCES WAITE, JENNY WAITE and HELEN LOUISE WAITE.—By virtue of a decree of the above named Court, made in this action on the second day of April, 1869, will be sold by the undersigned, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 17th day of May, 1869, the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the late Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, known and designated on a certain map for dividing the farm of Balaam Johnson Cosine, Nov. 25, 1848, and filed in the Register's office of New-York by the number Fourteen, (14,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the Seventh-avenue, distant fifty feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of the Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, thence running northerly along the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-five feet, thence westwardly on a line parallel with Fifty-sixth-street one hundred feet, thence southwardly parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty-five feet, and thence eastwardly parallel with Fifty-sixth-street one hundred feet to the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue at the point or place of beginning.
WILLIAM J. MARRIN, Referee.
CHAS. W. SANDFORD, No. 52 Wall-st.
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Tryon Row.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,
At Montclair, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, 154 plots of ground at MONTCLAIR, N. J., on the TELEGRAPH ROAD, and on the PATERSON AND BLOOMFIELD ROAD, intersected by wide avenues, beautifully situated about 400 feet above tidewater, one mile from the depot, and half a mile from the line of the projected New-York and Montclair Railway; 13 miles from the City Hall, New-York; 20 minutes ride from Newark; commands a fine view of the lovely country lying between the Orange Mountains and the Palisades. It is believed to be one of the healthiest and most attractive spots in this vicinity. Formerly known as the "Dodd Farm." Sale peremptory. Title perfect, coming from Messrs. Hening & Pearce.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps of the property can be obtained at the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or of S. W. Tubbs, No. 71 Broadway.
Tickets will be furnished for a special train to leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale.
N. B.—Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Montclair on the arrival of the train. Lunch will be in readiness on the ground.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID
RUTHERFORD PARK LOTS
CLOSING SALE OF THE CORDTS PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 10, at 1 P. M., the beautiful property at Rutherford Park, belonging to Messrs. E. D. & M. H. Cordts, and sold to divide interests. Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, SUITABLE FOR BREWERY OR MANUFACTURING.
54TH-ST.—Three lots and two-story brick building, 50x80, formerly United States bonded warehouse; iron shutters and fireproof; is of great thickness and solidity; easily altered to tenement-house.
55TH-ST.—Immediately in rear of the above, two-story and basement brick building, 42x75, containing two main lines of shafting, 128 horse-power boiler, 40 horse-power engine, brick chimney 130 feet high; also, two small brick buildings adjoining. For a brewery, or any manufacturing business requiring great strength, the above property is unusually well adapted. Possession immediately; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 28 Pine-st.
ROSELLE, N. J.,
THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869, AT 12 M.,
On the premises,
Great sale of
160 VILLA PLOTS AT WEST ROSELLE,
beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country.
Roselle is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 43 minutes from the New-York side of the river, and 2½ miles from the City of Elizabeth. Probably no town in the State of New-Jersey has improved within the past two years in so great a proportion as the new and growing town of Roselle. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

FREE RIDES, FREE LUNCH.
GREAT AND ABSOLUTE OUT-DOOR SALE.
500 SPLENDID NEWTOWN LOTS,
ON THE PREMISES, SUYDAM HOMESTEAD,
MONDAY, MAY 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Location unexceptionable; four minutes' walk from depot; 24 daily trains over Flushing Railroad; time from Hunter's Point, 15 minutes; from New-York, 30 minutes; commutation less than on horse cars. Streets opened and graded; lots within a stone's throw of half a dozen churches and schools; will be sold singly and in small parcels. Surroundings good; grades excellent. The best property around the City for investment, improvement or speculation.
Grand lunch before sale. Take boat on Monday, May 10, rain or shine; at James-slip, 11½; 34th-st., 11¼, or cars at Hunter's Point at 12 M.
Apply for maps and free tickets to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MONDAY, MAY 17,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
500 SPLENDID WOODHAVEN LOTS.
By order of Messrs. Lalance & Grosjean.
Property adjoins their factory.
Particulars hereafter. Terms liberal.
Maps now ready at auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., WITH 511 FEET WATER FRONT, DOCK, &c., BY DIRECTION OF JAMES BROWN, Esq.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 13th May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, valuable property at Bay Ridge, L. I.
Upward of 215 city lots, arranged in plots of from four to six city lots each; also two good dwelling houses, with all the modern conveniences, coach-house, stable, &c.
This property is half an hour from Wall-st.; includes upward of 511 feet water front, with dock, from whence there is a ferry to Wall-st. five times daily. The property adjoins that of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, and for beauty of locality and healthfulness cannot be surpassed.
Terms, maps and further particulars, application to JAMES BROWN, No. 54 Exchange-place, or to Auctioneers, PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 104 WEST 46TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: WEST 46TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 104 West 46th-st., south side, near 6th-av. The house contains all the modern improvements and is in good order. Immediate possession. Lot 20x100.5.
Terms easy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—BRITTAN & CO. will commence their auction sale at Belleville, on the Passaic, on THURSDAY, May 6, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will offer several fine houses, with ornamental grounds, together with a number of villa sites and city lots, to close an estate. Descriptive list, illustrated by map, may be had of G. De Witt, No. 90 John-st., New-York, Lee & Holmes, Belleville, and at our office, No. 772 Broad-st., Newark.
BRITTAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
The subscribers, in removing their school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 28. The beautiful scenery of the place, the healthfulness of the climate, the completeness of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage that could be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Great Barrington, or Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York *Observer*. L. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May next, and continue until October following.

PARENTS WHO WISH TO GIVE their sons a sound German education ought to send them to Dr. STROMBERG, No. 60 Coblence-strasse, Bonn, Rhenish Prussia, where a limited number of pupils are prepared for all learned professions and mercantile pursuits. Good references to American parents can be given. Letters to the above address.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.—For circulars apply to Mr. R. TRAVIS, No. 7 Mercer-st., Mr. F. S. GWYER, No. 111 East Houston-st., or of D. S. DUSINBERRE, A. M., Principal. Spring term commences May 3.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

BARAGER'S BOARDING-HOUSE AT Oscawana Lake, Putnam County, 7 miles from Peekskill; open for Summer boarders.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, DISENGAGED 1ST of June, desires reengagement as governess or housekeeper; has taken entire charge and taught English and music; can make a bonnet, cloak or dress or perform any household duty. Persons wanting a servant need not address MERRIT, Box 120 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist; speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,204 Post-Office, New-York.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS resident or visiting governess for the Summer months. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER LINEN MORNING WRAPPERS, EMBROIDERED ROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE; ALSO WEDDING OUTFITS.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT. A FULL LINE OF FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS FROM 50c. TO $8.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON
MONDAY, MAY 3,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IMPORTED, SELECTED AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, AND COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORS IN
STRIPES, CHECKS, CHENES AND JASPER, FROM $1 75 UP.
PLAIN SILKS
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES AT
$2, $2 25, $2 50 AND $2 75.
ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS FROM $1 75 UP.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA SHAWLS,
LLAMA POINTS,
BROCHE AND PAISLEY,
SUMMER SHAWLS IN
GRENADINE, PLAIN AND
FANCY BEREGE; ALSO, FANCY WOOL, FROM $2 50 UP.
ALSO, AN ELEGANT LINE OF
THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BLACK THREAD LACE CAPES AND BARBES,
POINT DE ALONSON AND POINT APPLIQUE,
BY THE YARD, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, COLLARS, &C.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARASOL COVERS IN
BLACK THREAD POINT DE ALONSON
AND POINT APPLIQUE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
CORNER BROADWAY AND 11-ST.,
are now offering a splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
POPLINS,
MOHAIRS,
GRENADINES,
JACONETS,
ORGANDIES, &C.
ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF
JACONET ROBES AT $4.

AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
The largest assortment of elegant-fitting French corsets and skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
THOS. H. GAYNOR,
Importer,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
Having disposed of the lease of my store, No. 763 Broadway, and being desirous of retiring from business, but on account of the IMMENSE STOCK OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., on hand, it is impossible to do so at present; therefore, on or before May 1, said stock will be removed to my other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and I shall also have a branch establishment at No. 763 Broadway, (up stairs,) where ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, ROBES, and everything connected with the trade, will be offered at prices which will defy competition.
A fresh invoice of French corsets has just been received per steamer *Hammonia*, to which we beg leave to call the attention of ladies, as they are the finest goods ever imported into the American market.
THOS. H. GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
Nos. 763, 765 and 824 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS
AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S.
TO-DAY, NEW STRAW GOODS, ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES, FOR LADIES, MISSES, INFANTS AND BOYS, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FROM AUCTION, RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
NEW IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, COLORED CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS. ALL VERY CHEAP.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c.; SPECIALTY, 90c. A PAIR.
LINE OF SILK AT 75c.; SATINS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 AND UPWARD.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK BUTTONS, FLUTED RIBBONS, &c., UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
SILK FRINGES, EVERY WIDTH, COLOR AND SHADE. WE MANUFACTURE FRINGES TO ORDER.
NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS.
THOUSANDS OF SILK PARASOLS AT 70c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND UPWARD. ALSO, PONGEE PARASOLS FROM $1 EACH AND UPWARD.
LEATHER SATCHELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, A SPECIALTY.
LARGE LOT OF LINEN FANS FROM AUCTION, FROM 15c. EACH.
SILK FANS, 50c., 75c., $1 EACH, ABOUT HALF VALUE.
YANKEE NOTIONS!!! ALWAYS CHEAP.
CORSETS—CORSETS AT 65c., 75c., 95c. A PAIR.
FINER CORSETS, BEST MAKES, ALL CHEAPER.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
MANY NEW STYLES IN LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES.
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS, EVERYTHING NEW, LARGE STOCKS.
WE HAVE CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND CERTAINLY THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN STS. CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

FRIEND PITTS
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, SMALL WARES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, LACES, FRENCH FLOWERS, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Opposite Arnold's new store.
ELGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 60 cents; Ladies', $1.
NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—In the jobbing rooms, up stairs, you will find the largest stock of millinery and straw goods in this City, and a collection of bargains not to be found elsewhere. We sell largely at less than [illegible] prices. Buy and sell for cash. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL!
I. E. WALRAVEN
WILL THIS WEEK
REMOVE
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
UPHLOSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND LINENS,
FROM NO. 686 BROADWAY, TO
NO. 751 BROADWAY, BELOW 8TH-ST.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
HOUSE-FURNISHING BAZAAR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A complete assortment of
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS,
GERMAN COVERLETS,
TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS, TOWELING, &c.;
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES,
MATTRESSES,
TICKING,
SPRING BEDS AND FEATHERS,
IRON FURNITURE,
STORE AND PIANO
STOOLS,
WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS,
FOR
INSTITUTION USE,
All of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.

RICH LACES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PARIS EMBROIDERED
BREAKFAST SETS,
a fine lot just received.
PARIS EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS,
trimmed with Lace.
FRENCH, SCOTCH AND HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND INSERTINGS.
PARIS EMBROIDERED BANDS.
Embroidered and plain
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN LAWN,
LACE TRIMMED,
INITIAL, TAPE BORDERED,
AND
COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
in great variety and at low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open the finest assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS MATERIALS
IMPORTED THIS SEASON.
SATIN-STRIPED GRENADINES AND GAZE
DE SOIES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BAREGE,
FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,
ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
PARIS JACONET ROBES, &c., &c.
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MAY 3,
a fine line of
CHENE SILKS,
PARIS QUALITY,
AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD,
(worth $2 75 and $3,)
CHANGEABLE SILKS,
FROM $2 PER YARD UPWARD;
PLAIN TAFFETAS AND FAILLES,
in all fashionable colorings.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS,
MEDIUM TO THE FINEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

GENTS', BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
CANTRELL'S NEW STORE,
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

OPENING! OPENING!
MILLER & GRANT
Have removed to their new store
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
WHERE THEY WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MAY 3,
A NEW AND ENLARGED STOCK OF RICH
LACE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &c.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been erected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodière, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
FOR SPRING SALES, 1869.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS in every VARIETY, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices, for CASH.
SMITH BROTHERS,
successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 738 BROADWAY, near Astor-place.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
I manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture,
IN SUITES OR SINGLE PIECES.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Also, mattresses, looking glasses, self-rocking and all other styles of cradles and cribs. Furniture made to order, warranted and delivered free. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined, under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them, and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or otherwise, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW, } Assessments.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. [illegible], near Chatham.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA..............May 1 | INDIA.............May 22
COLUMBIA........May 8 | DORIAN..........May 26
CALEDONIA......May 12 | CAMBRIA.........May 29
EUROPA...........May 15 | BRITANNIA.......June 5

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA..........WEDNESDAY..........May 5
SCOTIA............WEDNESDAY..........May 12
CHINA.............SATURDAY..............May 15
CUBA...............WEDNESDAY..........May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY..........May 26
RUSSIA............WEDNESDAY..........June 2

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.........................$130 | Second Cabin............$80
Cabin to Paris...$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA........May 6 | MARATHON.....May 20
HECLA.............May 13 | SAMARIA.........May 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons..........May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons..........May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..........May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons..........May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 2,965 tons..........June 2, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE..............................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...................................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CATO, WEDNESDAY May 5, at 12 M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF DUBLIN.

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin.........$100, Currency	Cabin.................$80, Gold
Steerage...... 35, Currency	Steerage.............. 35, Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, May 4, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE and CITY OF BOSTON } Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, May 15, 9 A.M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax)..........Saturday, May 18, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin...........$100	Steerage.......................$35
To London.............. 105	To London........................ 40
To Paris................. 115	To Paris............................ 47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TO ACCOMMODATE PASSENGERS for Europe, the Inman Line will dispatch two of their steamers, the CITY OF BALTIMORE and CITY OF BOSTON, for Queenstown and Liverpool on SATURDAY next, 8th inst., at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 11.—ALASKA, Capt A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........................May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) May 20

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN...................May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........................May 29

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.............KEMBLE. Saturday, May 8.
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL...Saturday, May 15.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS,

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron prize steamer MEMPHIS as she now lies at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale. A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail May 12.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL, Captain BRAYTON.	PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS, RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director. M. R. SIMONS,

CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M.	Monday, May 3, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, May 4, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, May 4, 2 P. M.
Wed'sday, May 5, 11 A. M.	Wed'sday, May 5, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 6, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 7, 1:30 P.M.
Saturday, May 8, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, May 10, 7 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL commence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N.Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY WILL LEAVE from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, on MAY 1, at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MICHAEL COLLINS, an infant, by HENRY COOPER, his guardian, plaintiff, against MARGARET McMAHON, TERENCE McMAHON, JOHN J. PURCELL, JOHN CHESTER and WILLIAM BEECHAM, defendants.—Summons amended.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 30th day of March, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 164 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1869.

F. SHERMAN SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap5-law6wM*

ANONYMOUS.—PLEASE ADDRESS GEO. LITTLE, Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET PAPER.

A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.

MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

11:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

10:45 P. M. Way Train, daily, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Also Way Trains for Paterson and intermediate stations at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 5, 6 and 6:45 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Greycourt; 11:30 A. M. for Port Jervis; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 10:45 P.M., for Suffern.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 and Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¼ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3½ by 6¼ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less; made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes, to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 8, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, viz.:

SPECIFICATION 1.—In 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
SPECIFICATION 2.—In Avenue A, between Houston and 14th sts.
SPECIFICATION 3.—In 54th-st., between 2d-av. and East River.
SPECIFICATION 4.—In 9th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 5.—In 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 6.—In 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 7.—In 26th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.
SPECIFICATION 8.—In 20th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.
SPECIFICATION 9.—In Thomas-st., between Church and Hudson sts.
SPECIFICATION 10.—In 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SPECIFICATION 11.—In 60th-st., between Lexington and 5th avs.
SPECIFICATION 12.—In 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 13.—In 18th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, May 14, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Prince-st., from Broadway to the Bowery, and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River, and also for the laying of a crosswalk across West-st. to Pier No. 5 North River. Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1869.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MADISON-AV. will let to gentlemen, without board, one or two large well-furnished rooms; those willing to pay for superior accommodations only need address Box No. 3,856 Post Office.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEmen and gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom adjoining furnished. Price $10 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 33d-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom to let; also, a large extension room on first floor, with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A NICELY furnished entire second floor (5 rooms) to let, with excellent board, at reasonable price; best references required and given. Apply at 19 East 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 255 4th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union square.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom. Apply at No. 8 Union-square.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

Will be open for the reception of guests JUNE 1, 1869. Board $4 50 per day.

Parties wishing to engage Rooms please address DELAVAN HOUSE, Albany N. Y., or CLARENDON HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE Mahopac, R. D. Baldwin & Co., proprietors, will open for the reception of guests May 1. Mr. R. D. Baldwin will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will open about June 1. Application can be made of W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway. W. J. FISH & SON.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between ISAAC B. KIRTLAND, IRA M. HILL and HENRY TALMADGE, under the firm name of KIRTLAND, HILL & TALMADGE, in the City of New-York, and under the name of JACKSON INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of Memphis, Tenn., expired by limitation on the 1st day of May, 1869, and is dissolved. Signed,

ISAAC B. KIRTLAND,
IRA M. HILL,
HENRY TALMADGE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a copartnership has this day been formed between HIRAM W. WARNER, HENRY TALMADGE and HENRY S. WARNER, under the style of WARNER, TALMADGE & CO., for the purpose of conducting the banking business in the City of New-York.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated and collections made. Accounts of banks, bankers and others solicited. Signed,

HIRAM W. WARNER, Late Warner & Loop.
HENRY TALMADGE, Late Kirkland, Hill & Talmadge.
HENRY S. WARNER.

NO. 39 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

OFFICE OF FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MORTIMER L. FOWLER,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WM. H. OSGOOD,
GEO. W. WILSON.

OFFICE OF OSGOOD BROTHERS, No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of OSGOOD BROS., for the purpose of carrying on a brokerage business in the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, Government and other securities. GEORGE A. OSGOOD, WM. H. OSGOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by said firm are to be paid to and by STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN.

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,

Dated APRIL 26, 1869. JOHN F. RILEY.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership as general machinists and steam fitters, at Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., New-York, under the firm name of S. J. GEOGHEGAN & CO.

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,
THEO. A. COLES.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation, at the office of H. Meigs, No. 27 Wall-st. H. MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX. SMITH.

On and after this date H. MEIGS, Jr., will continue a Banking and Brokerage Business at No. 27 Wall-st., in his own name of HENRY MEIGS.

WM. ALEX. SMITH, having associated with him WILLIAM T. MEREDITH, will continue a Banking and Brokerage Business at No. 40 Wall-st., under the firm of WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO. H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH.

MAY 1, 1869.

MAY 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of BLAKE, MASON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CLARENCE A. BLAKE,
THEODORE W. MASON,
PETER DE WITT.

Messrs. CRARENCE A. BLAKE and EDWARD DE WITT MASON will continue the business, and will settle all outstanding accounts, under the firm name of BLAKE, MASON & CO.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1869,

NO. 21 BROAD-ST.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of EDWARD BRANDON & CO., for the transaction of a Commission Business in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities.

EDWARD BRANDON.
BERNHARD SCHUSTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between LEWIS MEALIO, PETER J. BOGERT and WILLIAM C. MEALIO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LEWIS MEALIO retiring from the firm.

The business will be continued at the same places, Nos. 615 and 416 Broadway, by the remaining partners under the old firm name of MEALIO & COMPANY, who will settle all outstanding accounts.

PETER J. BOGERT,

APRIL 30, 1869. WILLIAM C. MEALIO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore exi ting under the firm name of D. P. MORGAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. P. MORGAN,
C. FELLOWES, Jr.

Messrs. CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES will continue the business under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEY & LAURENCE for the transaction of a general stock and gold commission business at No. 13 Broad-st.

GEO. BOLTON ALLEY,
F. H. LAURENCE.

NO. 9 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED ourselves under the firm name of JAMES STRUTHERS & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.

JAMES STRUTHERS, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
E. W. VANDERHOOF.

NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. G. WILEY & CO. for the transaction of a comission business in stocks, bonds and Government securities.

W. G. WILEY,
JOS. S. STOUT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of SIMONSON & ERWIN is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE SIMONSON will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE SIMONSON,
HOLMES ERWIN.

OFFICE OF WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

WILLIAM T. PHIPARD HAS THIS day been admitted a partner in our house.

WHITEHOUSE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HERMAN ROTHSCHILD has withdrawn as partner from the firm of GOEBEL ROTHSCHILD & CO. by mutual consent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3,

will be produced for the first time, the exquisitely beautiful comedy of

CASTE,

by T. W. Robertson, Esq., author of "School," "Ours," "Society," &c. The play will be produced with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, AND THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

THE HON. GEORGE D'ALROY...MR. C. FISHER
ECCLES.........................MR. J. H. STODDART
SAM GERRIDGE.................MR. A. W. YOUNG
CAPTAIN HAWTREE.........MR. O. MARLOWE
DIXON...MR. WARD
ESTHER ECCLES.........MISS ROSE EYTINGE
POLLY ECCLES............MISS EFFIE GERMON
THE MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR, MISS E. MESTAYER

ACT I: COURTSHIP, THE LITTLE HOUSE IN STAUGATE.
ACT II: MARRIAGE, THE LODGINGS IN MAYFAIR.
ACT III: WIDOWHOOD, THE LITTLE HOUSE IN STAUGATE.

WALLACK'S.

FIRST MATINEE of CASTE, SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

5TH-AV. THEATRE—24TH-ST.

J. FISK, Jr., Proprietor. | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.

THE FRENCH OPERA.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.

CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK.

TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC.

GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3, LA PERICHOLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY, BARBE-BLEUE.

SATURDAY, May 8, LA PERICHOLE.

The first performance of

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS, (The Hermit's Bell,)

Opera Comique, in three acts, by A. Maillard, previously announced for May 3, will be postponed until MONDAY, MAY 10.

Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents.

Seats secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

(Late Pike's, Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)

Jas. Fisk, Jr...Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure...Manager

GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

SHAKESPEARE'S Last nights of | Last nights of | Last nights of MASTERPIECE

THE EXQUISITE FAIRY ROMANCE, THE

TEMPEST. TEMPEST. TEMPEST. | E. L. DAVENPORT AS PROSPERO. | TEMPEST. TEMPEST. TEMPEST.

This magnificent production, which will henceforth be memorable in dramatic annals as one of the most chaste and brilliant pageants ever given to the stage, must be withdrawn at the close of its sixth week, to give place to Sardou's great dramatic triumph, Patrie.

Mr. FRANK MAYO..........as..........FERDINAND

THE THRILLING SHIP SCENE AT 8,

In which the awful terrors of a storm at sea and the foundering of a ship are depicted with wonderful power and fidelity.

THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.

LAST TEMPEST MATINEE—Saturday, May 8.

LAST NIGHT OF TEMPEST—Saturday, May 8.

In rehearsal, Sardou's grand heroic and historic play, PATRIE.

Box sheet for Patrie opens Friday, May 7.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—NOTICE.—THE DRAmatic department closed until THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, for the proper production of the original version of ROBINSON CRUSOE, when it will positively be presented. Box sheet now open daily for the securing of seats six days in advance. The Museum department open as usual, and may be seen at all hours. Commodore Foote, Miss Nestelle, Colonel Small and General Grant, Jr., the smallest people in the universe. The wonderful Automaton Leotard, Automaton Trumpeter, Automaton Goat and Kid, Dying Zouave, Sleeping Beauty, Marie Antoinette in Prison, Happy Family, Aquaria, and 1,000,000 curiosities.

THE FRIENDS OF CUBAN LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE will hold their MASS MEETING (postponed from Thursday, April 29,) on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, at COOPER INSTITUTE, both inside and outside the hall. We invite all who sympathize with the struggling patriots to attend. Eminent speakers will make addresses. The Revolution moves on to success. Let it have our encouragement. The Spanish Commander's inhuman orders against women and non-combatants show him and his cause to be foes to civilization itself.

A. OAKEY HALL,
HENRY W. BEECHER, WM. CULLEN BRYANT,
JOHN C. FREMONT, JOHN K. PORTER,
JOHN McKEON, GEORGE WILKES,
JOHN K. HACKETT, CHARLES A. DANA,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND, GEORGE W. CURTIS,
A. S. SULLIVAN, S. L. WOODFORD,
MAGNUS GROSS and many others

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5,
BENEFIT FOR THE FUND
FOR FURNISHING
THE GERMAN HOSPITAL,
When the eminent Humorist,
MR. DE CORDOVA,

has kindly volunteered to deliver his popular lecture, "MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY."

TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores, at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall, or of the members of the Hospital Committee.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, will recommence his series of GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, at the above-named elegant and fashionable Summer resort, which is being enlarged and greatly improved for the Summer season.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5, the BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION will give their fifth grand concert. Soloists—Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, soprano; GIOVANNI BOYE, tenor; F. L. DALLON, baritone; H. MOLLENHAUER, violoncello; M. HARVEY, trombone; G. W. COLBY, accompanist; H. B. DODWORTH, conductor, with the full chorus and grand orchestra of the Society. Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

LECTURES

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN WILL, for a reasonable compensation, assist ladies or gentlemen in the preparation of addresses on popular subjects, and aid in securing engagements. Address L. L. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

(ESTABLISHED 1829,)

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., now rank as first in America. All their instruments have the "Patent Agraffe" treble, and for elegance of finish, volume of tone, and great durability, they more than equal those of their competitors, and yet their instruments are offered to the public at less prices than any other first-class makers in the City, a fact (to parties wanting) well worth looking after; and in place of paying the exorbitant prices charged by the Broadway retailer, go direct to the manufacturer, with whom you can always save at least from $150 to $250 in your purchase.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of twenty-five new and fifteen second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices Greatly Reduced for Cash.—New seven-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs and melodeons for $50 and upward. Second-hand instruments at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Any of the above to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for the same. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A HUNDRED SECOND-HAND CARriages, phaetons, barouches, buggies, jump seats, coaches, depot wagons, pony phaetons, will sell at great sacrifice. HAM'S, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SERIES OF

Grand Concerts

FOR 1869 BY

DODWORTH'S

BRASS, STRING AND REED

BANDS

Will be given EVERY EVENING on board the world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY AT 5 P. M.

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The Brass Band will play a selection of the most popular music for one hour before leaving the dock, and on their passage from the stream to the Sound.

IN THE EVENING,

A

PROMENADE CONCERT

by the

REED AND STRING BANDS,

with the following

PROGRAMME:

STEAMER BRISTOL,

MONDAY MAY 3, 1869.

1. GRAND MARCH, "OURS"........L. WALLACK
2. LES LANCIERS, "ROSEDALE".....STRAUSS
3. VALSE, "LA PERICHOLE".....OFFENBACH
4. GALOP, "BRISTOL"..............DODWORTH
5. FANTASIE, "SWEET SPIRITS, HEAR MY PRAYER."
   CORNET OBLIGATO.
6. POLKA, "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT"..........................OFFENBACH
7. QUADRILLE, "AFTER DARK"....WIEGAND
8. GRAND FINALE, (NATIONAL AIRS.)

PROGRAMME:

STEAMER PROVIDENCE,

TUESDAY, May 4.

1. MARCH, "PROVIDENCE"........DODWORTH.
2. SONG, "SLEEP WELL"..........................ABT.
3. GALOP, "BELLE HELENE"....OFFENBACH.
4. WALTZ, "HYDROPATH"..................GUNGL.
5. ARIA, "SOLDIER'S FAREWELL".... NEINGARTEN.
6. SELECTION FROM "LA GRANDE DUCHESSE"..................OFFENBACH.
7. "BILSE" POLKA
   CORNET OBLIGATO........PARLOW.
8. "COLUMBANUS" GALOP.............PARLOW.

The management being determined that nothing in the mode of transit of first-class passengers shall surpass THIS LINE, on a scale of grandeur and magnificence, adds this most expensive attraction and novelty, the engagement of the FIRST ORCHESTRA of the country—the Dodworths—which will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

GRAND

NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE

AND

MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

to be held in the

CITY OF BOSTON,

JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1869,

to commemorate the restoration of PEACE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

THE COLISEUM

in which the Jubilee is to be held will afford ample accommodation for nearly FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and the series of musical entertainments will include Oratorio performances by the

GREATEST CHORUS

ever organized in any part of the world, made up of musical societies from all sections of the country, and TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN from the public schools, with an orchestra of

ONE THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS,

comprising many of the principal bands and best musicians in the United States.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

from all sections of the Union, including NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICIALS, will participate in the Jubilee, and the citizens of Boston will be prepared to extend those hospitalities and attentions to visitors from abroad which they hope may serve to inaugurate the return of kind and fraternal feeling among all American citizens, and aid in perpetuating throughout the world, "PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

The immense outlay attendant upon this vast undertaking has been guaranteed with an unexampled promptness by the citizens of Boston, insuring for the Festival and Jubilee every success which pecuniary aid can command.

The following scale of prices has been established:

SINGLE ADMISSION, *with* secured seats.........$5 and $3 (according to location.)

SINGLE ADMISSION, *without* secured seats.............$2

SEASON TICKET—transferable—admitting three persons to all the entertainments given in the Coliseum during the season..............................$100

The sale of tickets will commence at the Boston Music Hall, Monday, May 3. Orders for seats, accompanied with the money, may be transmitted by music dealers throughout the country, or by mail or express, directed to

A. P. PECK, Ticket Agent, Boston Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

Per order of the Executive Committee.

HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
JAPANESE,
JAPANESE,
JAPANESE,
with
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
and the whole of the
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
MATINEE
WEDNESDAY.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

IRVING HALL,
MONDAY, MAY 3.
AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
EDWARD DANIELS vs. HENRY RHINES.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MELVIN FOSTER vs. WM. GOLDTHWAIT.

Admission..50 cents
Season tickets..$5

SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

GRAND FAIR AT APPOLLO HALL, corner Broadway and 28th-st., for the relief of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba, commencing on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 7 P. M., under the auspices of the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas in New-York. Open from 12 M. until 10 P. M. Admission, 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH OPEN all Summer; 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD minister in charge. Services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's service 3 P. M. Rev. G. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector of St. Timothy's Church, will preach at 7:45 P. M.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

FREDERICK A. PETERSENS, Architect, has removed from No. 5½ Pine-st. to No. 176 Broadway, Howard Building, Room No. 27.

REMOVAL.—FROM NO. 5½ PINE-ST. TO No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

DR. DEWEES HAS REMOVED HIS residence to No. 115 West 34th-st., third door below Broadway.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One second-hand locomotive, in good order, now here and ready to ship; outside cylinders 14x20; link motion; four drivers, five feet in diameter. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

PERSONAL.

TO "E."—DO COME IF POSSIBLE. YOU CAN never know how I long to see you. I am unchanged and unchangeable. FOREVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MESSE SOLENNELLE.

FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE OF G. Rossini's immortal work, his

MESSE SOLENNELLE,
MESSE SOLENNELLE,
MESSE SOLENNELLE,

NEXT SATURDAY, MAY 8, AT 1 P. M., WITH MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. Fanny Natalie Testa, Sigs. Boetti, Antonucci, &c., &c.

POWERFUL CHORUS AND COLOSSAL ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director..............Mr. MAX MARETZEK

Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Wednesday, at the box office, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

N. B.—Those who purchased tickets for Sunday evening last can either have the money refunded or exchanged for matinee seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—KELLOGG.

First performance in Brooklyn of Rossini's MESSE SOLENNELLE, THURSDAY, May 6, 1869.

Seats at the Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the

ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,

the engagement with Mr. John E. McDonough, at the Chestnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, precluding the possibility of a more lengthened stay at this Theatre.

DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY, MATINEE,

the burlesque (with alterations and interpolations by David Rattray, Esq.,) entitled

PARIS; PARIS; PARIS;
PARIS; PARIS; PARIS;
PARIS; PARIS;
or, the
JUDGMENT.

ELISE HOLT..........................as..........................PARIS
JAMES LEWIS........................as......................ŒNONE
HARRY WALL.........................as........................ORION
VIOLA CROCKER....................as........................VENUS

Misses Jackson, E. Pitt, M. Pitt, Fanny Prestige, Messrs. Ryan, Parsloe, Middleton, etc.

New Scenery by Mr. J. Schell.

Costumes by Miss Minnie Moore.

Between the pieces the RIGL SISTERS, BETTY AND EMILY.

Preceded by POOR PILLICODY.

Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS IAGO,

in Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of OTHELLO.

IAGO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING,

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Mr. MARK SMITH in WILD OATS.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

LAST NIGHTS. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
LAST NIGHTS. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
LAST NIGHTS. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX,
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX,
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX,
THE GREAT PANTOMIMIST.
THE GREAT PANTOMIMIST.

MLLE. SANGALLI and SIG. COSTA'S BALLETS.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.

MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, May 8,

MLLE. SANGALLI'S FIRST BENEFIT, when she will sing "Home, Sweet Home," &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER

FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.

THE FORTY THIEVES RECONSTRUCTED, in which the celebrated LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear.

THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, HANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,

NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE TAMMANY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

of the great Burlesque Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.

THE DENSE MASSES that nightly throng THE GRAND THEATRE are unanimous in their verdict, and universally acknowledge ROBINSON CRUSOE to be THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

The world-renowned Gymnasts, THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, in their new and startling act in the OCTANGULARUM, are received nightly with a perfect FUROR OF APPLAUSE.

DARING AND PERILOUS DOUBLE TRAPEZE ACT, by Mlle. ZULEILA and Mons. VENTINI.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

EVERYTHING NEW.

GRAND RECONSTRUCTION OF PLUTO.

RETURN OF ALICE DUNNING.

THE GREAT LINGARD IN HIS SPECIALTIES.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

New dramatic season. Two new dramas.

Spectacle of the SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN, with the grand transformation scene of the Seven Dwarfs.

Local drama of the SOAP FAT MAN, OR, NEW-YORK, 1869.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of the MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will be held at Steinway Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, May 4; Brooklyn Academy of Music FRIDAY EVENING, May 7; at Newark, N. J., MONDAY EVENING, May 10, and Tabernacle, Jersey City, THURSDAY EVENING, May 13. Singing by the Little Wanderers, music by Grafulla's Band; Rev. Mr. NORTHUP, Rev. Dr. TALMAGE and others will address the meeting. Tickets (complimentary) can be had at the Mission, No. 40 New Bowery.

A. C. ARNOLD, Acting Superintendent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,

NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE 44TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

MEETINGS.

THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION.

The members of this Union are invited to attend the regular anniversary meeting at DELMONICO'S, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, 5th of May, at 3 P. M.

Officers of the Third Corps, not members, desirous of joining, will address

Major ED. L. WELLING, M. D., Secretary, Pennington, N. J.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d-st.,) for the election of five trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 26, on MONDAY NEXT, May 3, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY at least 25 per cent. less than the regular price. Send for circular to the Great American Velocipede Factory, No. 626 Broadway, New-York. We can truly say that in price and quality we defy competition. Agents wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH CITY MADE PONY phaeton, with groom's seat behind; bay pony, 14 hands, very kind and gentle, and can be driven by a child; silver mounted harness and everything complete; price $400. Apply to HENRY P. COOPER, Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF DARK bay horses, good travelers, seven years old, sound and kind; sold for want of use. Also, light phaeton, nearly new. Apply to L. H. HOLMES, No. 77 Cedar-st., from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF mares at a bargain; kind and gentle in single or double harness, or under the saddle; 6 and 7 years old; fine travelers, and sound. Apply to A. R. MATHER, Madison-square Hotel, corner 21st-st. and Broadway.

A SMALL TEAM BAY HORSES, good match, young, sound and kind; single or double harness; sold for want of use. Inquire at No. 545 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; will be sold separately, if desired. Apply at stable, No. 140 West 18th-st., from 1 to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMplaints, from whatever cause produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury, by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 120 West 26th-st.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

THE RYE NECK MURDER.

New and Important Developments—A Thud and a Stranger—A Belated Villager Overturns Accepted Theories and Deepens the Mystery.

The cautious and shrewd detective, when dealing with a murder, always collects all possible facts as to the actual commission of the crime, as well as to the habits, characteristics and associates of the victim, before constructing anything to guide him in the investigation, and this was done by the detective charged with the unraveling of the Robinson murder at Rye Neck. It was the opinion of the detective, and of every one knowing ROBINSON intimately, that the murder was done by some associate admitted by himself to the shop; and as he had no intimates except among the residents of the village and its vicinage it was universally conceded that the murderer must be looked for among the villagers. This view of the case was strengthened by the fact that extended inquiries had failed to find any one who had seen any stranger about the village during the night of the murder or the day preceding, and as it is perfectly well-known that no stranger can set foot in small country towns without instantly becoming the focus for all eyes, it was inferred as a certainty that none had been in the place.

But now comes a revelation that is dramatic in the extreme, but still seems to give solid ground on which the detective can work with a prospect of finding the foul miscreant who dealt that horrible blow. A witness has been discovered who is entirely reliable, and who, having been a resident of Mamaroneck for many years, is intimately acquainted with every resident of the neighborhood, and hence is not likely to be mistaken as to the identity of any villager. His story is that late on Monday evening he was going home, and on passing ROBINSON's shop he heard a thud that sounded to him as if a two-pound weight had fallen to the floor. The door of the shop was closed, but, looking up, he saw the glimmer of a lamp through the fanlight over the door; and knowing the habits of the jeweler so well, he presumed he was at work, and passed on, without the incident making an impression on his mind at the time. He crossed the street diagonally, and thus struck the left-hand side of the bridge. The moon was shining brilliantly, and this belated villager saw every object about him as distinctly as if it had been noon-day. He could see the fishing smacks anchored in the Sound, swaying listlessly with the tide, and he could discern minute objects far down the deserted street. Where he passed upon the bridge is a dozen steps from ROBINSON's door, and the bridge itself, which is an open one, is not more than twenty-five feet in length, and the road on its farther side is guarded by a wooden rail on low posts. Against this rail, with one hand upon it, close up to the end of the bridge, stood a man with his face turned from the road and upon the Sound. This man was a stranger.

The villager as he came abreast of this man, rustic-like, greeted him with "Good evening, Sir." The stranger turned his face for an instant upon the speaker, scowled savagely, gave a slight, impatient shrug to his shoulders, and turned away without speaking. The villager had paused in his walk to receive the response to his salutation, but, seeing these demonstrations, and being a man of brusque speech, said, "Well, if you won't speak you can go to ——," and passed on to his home, looking back only once, and then seeing the stranger motionless as a statue chiseled upon the roadside. The villager looked at his clock the moment he entered his house, and saw that it was 11:20 o'clock. He had heard the thud five minutes previously; he had accosted the stranger two minutes later.

He had never seen that stranger before, and he has never seen him since; but he is minutely photographed upon his mind, and he thus describes him: A man about five feet nine inches high, of heavy but shapely build, a high forehead, a very prominent beaked nose, a thin visage, side whiskers, long dark hair, a long, narrow, bony hand, remarkably small feet encased in light boots, the tops of which were faced with red leather, as could be easily seen, for his pantaloons were thrust inside them. This man of singular physical formation was as singularly dressed. Upon his head was a low crowned, stiff black hat, set resolutely on the back of his head, and he wore, what was remarkable for the season and the place, an army overcoat, the cape of which was lined with red. The overcoat was unbuttoned, and under it could be seen dark clothes that tightly fitted his robust person. This is the man described by the villager, to whose identity he can make oath whenever and wherever he shall see him next. The stranger may cut his hair and shave his face; he may destroy his remarkable clothes, and may assume any one of a score of disguises, but he cannot alter his nose nor the shape of his face, nor the size of his hands and feet, and the villager declares he will know him anywhere and at any time.

One other circumstance has been unearthed as a fact from the interminable gossip of the village. A resident of a neighboring town, returning home Monday night from a social gathering, passed ROBINSON's shop about 11:30 o'clock. As he drove by he noticed two men standing on the sidewalk immediately in front of the jeweler's door. To him there was nothing peculiar or unusual in the matter, and scarcely glancing at the men, he drove on. He cannot say whether the men were strangers or not, nor can he describe their dress, and his testimony is important only because it shows that somebody was prowling about the town at a late hour. But the patience of the detective has been rewarded with the acquisition of other facts which are no less valuable because of their negative character. In affairs of this kind it is always vastly important to know who is not the murderer, and it now seems that all the residents of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck are satisfactorily accounted for. Especially is this the case with the person suspected by the whole town, but who, for reasons not necessary to state, it seems certain could not have committed the crime. This is equally true of all the persons who were in STUBER's lager-beer saloon on Monday night, and who saw the money paid to ROBINSON. It seems a certainty that not one of them followed him to his shop with the design of robbing or killing him, or, indeed, followed him at all. All these are negatives, but they simplify the case wonderfully.

But the belated villager, with his thud and his stranger, and the social resident with his two lingerers in the street, have upset all previously accepted theories, and have enveloped the affair in a seemingly more impenetrable mist. Every fact is laden with a deduction, and it is inferred that the thud was the sound made by the murderer dropping the end of the musket-barrel upon the floor the instant after dealing the blow, that the stranger by the bridge was the "outside pal to give the office," or in plain English the confederate to give warning of danger by a prearranged signal, and that the two lingerers of the social resident were the alarmed assassins seen at the moment they were beginning that flight which no human eye followed. These inferences, however, lead to great perplexities, and the detective is yet grappling with them as with unsolved problems. How did these strangers gain admission without violence to the shop of ROBINSON at a late hour of the night? Not having been seen during the day how did they know that it was presumable the jeweler had money? If the assassin came upon his victim when the latter was awake why was there no outcry or struggle, or why was ROBINSON only partially undressed if he had retired for the night? If he had retired is it possible he inadvertently left his door unlocked, or is it probable that a man of his cautious habits would have acceded to the request of a stranger for a lodging for the night? These and many more are questions that need not be asked at all so long as the theory that a treacherous friend had done the deed was undisputed, but the moment a stranger comes upon the scene they must not only be asked, but are for the time unanswerable. Enigmas as they seem, some, or all, may yet be solved by the body itself, which District-Attorney DYCKMAN has ordered to be exhumed for proper medical examination. The *post-mortem* made was of the most superficial character, and has left in doubt such simple but highly important matters, as whether there were finger-marks upon the throat, or whether the tongue was protruding after death, which, being resolved affirmatively, would prove the victim to have been seized when awake, to have been throttled, to have been forced back semi-insensible upon the bed to receive the finishing blow, and proving all this, to change the entire legal diagnosis of the case. Knowing the importance of the point, Mr. DYCKMAN has ordered the exhumation, and will have a searching *post-mortem* made by skillful experts, and as he will hereafter conduct the examination before the Coroner, it is certain that the witnesses will be exhausted, and all that is of value as evidence obtained.

There are many rumors current in the village, and the theories constructed upon them are almost as numerous as the inhabitants, but the rumors generally having no basis of fact to rest upon, the theories are valueless. Even when facts are present, the deductions are sometimes unreasonable, as appears to be the case in the revelation that on Monday, about noon, ROBINSON had an altercation on the bridge with a villager of unsavory repute, apparently concerning some old dispute, for the jeweler was heard to say: "You are mistaken, for I never said anything against you." The deduction from this mid-day bridge scene is a murder for revenge, but it must ignore the marks of the bloody fingers in the pockets which seem to prove so conclusively a cool, determined, premeditated killing for money. But in pursuing an unknown assassin everything is of moment, and this matter being worthy of attention is receiving it. This phase of the case and every other is being vigorously worked up, and if nothing tangible or certain is developed at the inquest on Wednesday next, it will not be because no effort has been made. The county authorities have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer, and this has been supplemented by $1,000 offered by the citizens of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck. If detective skill and pertinacious effort can hunt down this assassin, hunted down he will be, but skill and effort as yet have hardly got scent of the game.

Arrest for Alleged Arson.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of No. 225 Wayne-street, Jersey City, occupied on the first floor by CHARLES BUSH as a grocery store, and the upper part by Mrs. DELANEY as a boarding-[illegible] he discovered a waste basket filled with paper and rubbish and saturated with kerosene. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it had gained much headway, and was extinguished without causing alarm. [illegible] The prisoner was locked up to await examination to-day.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. Ann's Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., last evening preached a sermon in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, before delegates representing Church Societies in different colleges, selecting as his text the words, "Be not forgetful hearers, but doers of the work." Having an earnest sympathy, he said, in the work in which you are engaged, I the more gladly am called on to speak to you words of counsel and encouragement in relation thereto. "Doers of the work" are every class in Christendom engaged in carrying out the spirit of Christianity. The life of Christ was all earnest reality. Throughout his whole career on this earth he was an active, laborious worker. Instead of wrapping himself up in oracular majesty, he became as a child, while in the highest intellectual sense the very fountain of wisdom. Incessant, laborious, unpopular work was his, bringing him in contact and in conflict with the prejudices and passions of men. The close of one act was but the beginning of another. Proclaiming salvation to a guilty world, he pauses to wipe a woman's tears, and, driving forth devils, he turns to bless children. His doctrines were demonstrations, and his power shone in mighty works. His love was traced not so much [illegible] Deeply and richly did his disciples drink in his spirit. They were no dreamers, they were workers, not so much by the eloquence or reasoning powers, but by their more powerful weapons of patience and active labor, not flowing ebullitions beginning and ending in words. Our faith is a practical agent, intended to pursue practical works and supply practical aid. A few centuries back Christianity was lulled to sleep. It was the fashion of the time to lie in this idle, listless condition, yet its life was not extinguished though it slumbered. Dwelling in cloisters it kept charge of its little deeds, copying the Bible and preserving ancient traditions, and this was no unimportant work. It preserved a barrier against infidelity and barbarism, kept the essential faith alive, and thus proved a true worker. This is an age of earnest activity. Everywhere we see the deep workings of the human mind, the kindling of enlightenment and upheaving of earnest, active passion, and though we must not in general conform to the world, yet in this respect the Church might profitably imitate the advancement of the age. While the world is awake the Church must not sleep; if the former is bursting away from technicalities and rising to larger and broader views and action, it is not for the latter to rest supinely with folded arms, but copy its spirit in so far as it breathes animation. Children of the Church should not be mere hearers, while the people of the world are moulding everything into palpable results. The reverend doctor then referred to the work of the Society. The time was coming, he said, when the highest refinement should prevail in the land, when words of blasphemy would cease to be heard, wars cease from among men, and error, false doctrine, vice and profligacy be driven from the presence of mankind; when commerce, science and art should be the allies of Christianity, and purity and love, and the praise and glory of God should resound to the ends of the earth. To this end is the Society laboring; to this glorious result shall their work contribute. Notwithstanding they should have to contend with skepticism and the so-called religion of reason, out of the Church and in the Church, with the tendency to magnify church organization above the faith of which it is the conservator, the chaff above the wheat, the casket above the jewel, the forms of religion above the substance—yet, taking the Bible as their chart, that great guide which reason could not create and cannot destroy, they will prosper in their work as surely as Christianity must triumph, and the Lord reign over all the earth, and may God bless them, and cause the waste places to be built up, and the desert to blossom as the garden of the Lord.

Rev. Dr. Frotheringham on Secular Religion.

The new meeting place of the Third Unitarian Society, at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, was occupied for the first time yesterday morning. The Society have sold their church in Fortieth-street at a handsome profit, and leased the present building until they can make arrangements for building a hall in some central locality, with rooms adapted for lectures, literary, dramatic, social or other entertainments, with stores underneath, from which an income may be derived sufficient to make the seats free. For the present the pew system is to be continued, but, as heretofore, strangers will always be welcome. The service yesterday did not differ from that on ordinary occasions. Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM preached on "Secular Religion" from the text "Behold the hour cometh and now is when neither in this temple nor at Jerusalem shall you worship the Father." These words, he said, conveyed the intimation that the time was coming when the forms of religion should be laid aside, and worship become free, open and spiritual. We have left our church to come to a hall in obedience to this feeling, not because we could not keep up our church, or wanted a better one, but because we were opposed to having a church. We take this hall because it is a secular building, used for secular purposes, and in doing so we stand before the world in the true light. We wish religion to take its place among the other respectable and innocent things of our common life—Science, Art, Literature and Amusement. It may be said this will lower religion, but such will not be the case. It is a poor compliment to religion that it must shut itself from the world. Ever since history began, man has been trained by religion; and must all discipline pass for naught? Must religion ever live in the nursery, and cannot it take its place with the other forces which surround man? If not, it is no longer a social power!

The vital question of the age is the relation of religion to life. Once in this question religion was paramount to life, and controlled all its aspects and relations. But by the progress of science, art, literature and other influences, the condition of affairs is reversed, and the question now is, will the world accept religion or not? Religion hangs on the outskirts of society, and the Church, instead of ruling is ruled by the world. Religion does not affect politics, trade, or any other of the great movements of the time, and is losing its hold on men. The reverend speaker said this is a great misfortune, for it is indispensable that men should have a religion; but to effect this it is religion that must be modified and not life—the interests of which are beyond alteration by us and cannot be changed. He then proceeded to show that in order to exert an influence on practical life, religion must become unecclesiastical—must cease to be theological. It must cease to lay so much stress on the future, and devote a little time to guiding them in the present life. It must also cease to claim interest in itself as a peculiar institution, and must take its place with other agents in life. He concluded by drawing a powerful picture of the future which is in store for religion, when it shall comply with these requirements and become rightly secularized.

Defence of the Christian Religion.

Rev. WM. J. LOOMIS lectured at the Antioch Baptist Church, in Bleecker-street, last evening, his lecture being entitled "The Failure of the Christian Religion." The title was a misnomer, however, the lecturer acknowledging that he used it for the purpose of attracting attention to the theories of certain skeptical thinkers about the impotency of the Christian religion, which he should undertake to controvert. He said that it was unjust to pronounce education a failure because of its inability to make all persons equally intelligent; neither was it sound reason to say of the Christian religion that it was a failure because of the ignorance of mankind. The truth of God has remained intact and glorious against all attacks, and it was not to be supposed that it was destroyed because it had not succeeded in converting the world after the lapse of eighteen centuries.

Rev. S. A. Corey on Representative Young Men in Folly and Vice.

A very appreciative audience assembled at the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, last evening, to listen to a sermon by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, on "Representative Young Men in Folly and Vice." The speaker said that there are in a large city like New-York more than a thousand petty excitements continually occurring to prevent young men who come here from the country from exercising profound reflection on any subject pertaining to their temporal and eternal well-being, and it was against these in the first place he desired to caution young men who come here to seek their fortunes. With regard to the multitudinous dissipations in which city young men now indulge, it is a sad reflection that many of the heretofore most respectable families are fast dying out. In country life there are no perilous excitements such as the city affords, and hence there is not such a wear and tear either of the physical or mental system. Hence a vigorous frame generally distinguishes those who come here from the rural districts, and if they pursue the right and virtuous path, they become mentally the superiors of such as are city-bred, their mental organism being continually aided in its exercise by a healthful and robust physique. The country is constantly renovating the city and pouring new life into its veins. Unfortunately, too many of those who come here, however, become by dissipation mere wrecks of humanity, ruin their prospects both for this life and the life hereafter, and sink into an early grave. The great adversary here spreads his nets on every course, and is too successful in [illegible] were they to [illegible] the path of virtue, become an honor to [illegible] to society and to the Church. The city allurements which create so much [illegible] and spiritual and moral death [illegible] There was [illegible] in their singing, but certain death in their [illegible]. The vices which brought young men to ruin were many. Among these the speaker particularized gambling, a passion for dress, and slander, all of which had their representatives in a large city. Upon the evil results flowing from each of these the reverend doctor dwelt at length, and closed his effective discourse with a picture of the young Christian whose example he urged all his young men listeners to follow, if they wished to enjoy contentment of mind here, and an eternity of happiness hereafter.

Church of the Heavenly Rest—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howland.

At the services in this church yesterday morning, a new choir, of men and boys, was substituted for the male quartette. The choristers were robed in white surplices, and placed on either side of the chancel, and the antiphonal singing of the chants was exceedingly effective. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, from the text, St. John xx. 17, "Touch me not: for I am not yet ascended to my Father." Mary Magdalene, he said, to whom these words were spoken, was a type of those who love much, but who give themselves to outward acts of love to the neglect of spiritual duties. She had spent her living not on the poor, but on the alabaster box of ointment for Christ's body; and when she should have been looking for the risen Saviour, she was merely seeking a dead friend. Jesus praised her love once, when the disciples censured her act; but on this occasion, He leads her thoughts upward to a more spiritual service. He repels her, but His words imply that, after His ascension she will be permitted a new and more blessed communion with Him. The other women are allowed to touch him; the dull-hearted disciple may even "handle" Him, and doubting Thomas may even "thrust his hand into His side," but something more is reserved for the intenser love of Mary Magdalene. As He first showed himself to her, so to her He gives his highest blessing. He associates this blessing, however, with His ascension, precisely as at Capernaum He associated our eating His flesh and dwelling with Him, with His ascension. We understand from Him that there is a spiritual presence in the Holy Supper which replaces the material presence withdrawn by His ascension. And as Christ never rejects love or refuses prayer but to grant higher favors, so His new presence, spiritual though it be, must be more real than any material contact, nearer than the touching His flesh, sweeter than resting on His breast.

Rev. Dr. T. K. CONRAD is associate rector of the church with Rev. Dr. HOWLAND. The building is on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, and has been completed but a few weeks. The pews were nearly all taken by the second Sunday.

Rev. Horace Cook's Sermon to Young Men.

A sermon to young men was preached yesterday evening, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventh-street, by its pastor, Rev. HORACE COOK. The text was chosen from the fourth chapter, twenty-third verse of the Acts of the Apostles—"And being let go they went to their own company." Speaking of the incarceration of Peter, the reverend gentleman said there are influences more potent than chains, and they are the congenial tastes and tendencies which bind the mind and lead man wheresoever they will. In every one there is some ruling passion or inclination, be it good or evil. If good, and the offspring of early religious training, it leads to happiness. If evil, the result is ruin. Give a young person the slightest bent for good or evil, and as he grows in age and strength it will also grow, giving character to him. Character is an edifice which is built up slowly, step by step, of which one rotten timber will be the total of destruction. Therefore it is the duty of guardians to pay the strictest attention to the early training of those in their care. Christian young men should add their mite of earnest endeavor to the furtherance of Christianity—for every pulse of the true Christian heart assists the good and tends to conquer evil. Let no man hide his talent like the slothful servant because he may not deem himself adequate to the work. It is his duty to lend his aid to the cause. Duty is man's; results are God's, and He will take care of them. He illustrated this by recounting the great consequences which followed the writing of a little tract by an unknown personage. It converted RICHARD BAXTER, who wrote one that converted PHILIP DODDRIDGE, who in turn wrote one which was read by the great WILBERFORCE. He wrote a book afterward, read by LEIGH RICHMOND, who has since written the little story, *The Dairyman's Daughter*, which has been instrumental in bringing thousands to Christ. No doubt the writer of that first tract never anticipated any such grand results from his little effort on behalf of the Church. He simply attempted to do it as a portion of his duty. The pastor closed his address with an earnest appeal to all young men and old to seek Christ and to take into their hearts his religion—for without its restraint, they can be led into extravagant iniquities, which will entail everlasting destruction.

Dedicatory Services at St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church.

The new edifice of St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, on Reservoir-square, Fortieth-street, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The pulpit was very beautifully adorned with several floral designs, the gifts of members of the congregation, including a large anchor largely composed of camellias and lilies, a basket with the motto, "Jesus only," and a large bank of flowers with the words, "Jehovah Jireh."

Rev. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, Pastor of the church, delivered the invocation; Rev. J. B. THOMPSON, of Tarrytown, read the Scriptures, from Isaiah, thirty-fifth chapter, and 1 Peter, second chapter. Chancellor FERRIS followed by reading the usual dedicatory service, and gave a brief address of congratulation to the Pastor and congregation. Rev. Dr. EDDY then preached from Eph., 1: 22, 23. He took for his subject the analogy between the Church as a spiritual body and the human body, which he treated in three divisions: first, that the virtue of both is in having one vital principle; second, that the Church is a true organizer, and an instrument through which Christ acts; and third, that the Church is only a spiritual manifestation of Christ. He concluded by denying that religious feeling is extinct, and claimed that the present is as great an age of Faith as any which have preceded it. The exercises closed with singing and the benediction.

The St. Paul's Reformed Church was organized in 1836, and has since been under the charge of Rev. E. H. MAY, Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, Dr. BETHUNE and Dr. ALEX. THOMPSON, who has been pastor since 1862. Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was connected with the Church at the time of his death in 1860. The Church numbers 200 members, and has an attendance of about 500. The congregation have been worshipping in Lyric Hall since June, 1868, and only lately bought their present edifice from the Third Unitarian Society.

The "Religion of Humanity."

Meetings take place every fourth Sunday at PLIMPTON'S Rooms in Stuyvesant-street of those interested in the religion of humanity. This religion, they affirm, is in contradistinction to the self-seeking usually practiced by church-goers. The latter, if they go to places of worship at all from religious motives, go simply with a view of saying prayers which will benefit themselves only, or of listening to a discourse which may interest their minds. Those who attend lectures upon the religion of humanity, on the contrary, it is asserted, do so with a hope of learning modes of benefiting mankind, and take no thought for their personal welfare. The lecturer yesterday was Mr. HENRY EDGER, a close student of the doctrines of AUGUSTE COMTE, the French Positive Philosopher. The subject was "1793," or the epoch of the first French Revolution. Mr. EDGER not only gave the leading facts of that era, but touched upon the abolition it effected of many abuses of the past, and upon the great impetus it had given to the progress of mankind. Much, he said, remained yet to be done before a universal welfare could be obtained for men. The exactions of the money barons of to-day were far more crushing to the masses, than the tyranny of the French Crown and aristocracy of last century. The Reign of Terror, he asserted, was not created by the revolution, which breathed only peace and brotherhood, but by the king, clergy and nobles, who resisted the just demands of the people. This discourse was one of a series, and suggested no plans for human amelioration. It was simply illustrative and historical. Next Sunday afternoon the subject of strikes and trades unions will be discussed by Mr. EDGER, and on the 30th inst. he will speak on "Woman's Share in the Social Reconstruction."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN MCBRIDE, of No. 90 West Twenty-Eighth-street, when passing through Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-third-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was seized by two young highwaymen who demanded his money. The cries of MCBRIDE soon brought up Officers BRADY and MONOHAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who arrived in time to capture both the ruffians who gave their names as JOHN REYNOLDS and JAMES CUMMINGS. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court and were committed in default of $2,000 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dwelling of DAVID DICK, in One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, doing extensive injury to furniture, which is, however, covered by a policy in the Citizens' [illegible] 160 Third-street. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, having fallen into the North River from Pier No. 14, had the good fortune to be fished out by Officers GILLESPIE and BUCKRIDGE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

JAMES HALLAWAY, of No. 299 Broome-street, fell yesterday on the corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, and seriously injured his head.

MARY PHALON, No. 278 East Seventy-fourth-street, died suddenly yesterday morning from disease of the heart. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

A small boat, containing two men, capsized last evening in Harlem River, near Central Bridge, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save both, one of the men was drowned. He was a resident of Westchester County, and was named THOMAS MCMANNUS. The body has not yet been recovered.

Last evening a man was found in the street suffering from fits, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He stated that his name is GEO. W. REED, and that he is a son of Judge REED, of Philadelphia, Ex-United States Minister to China.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.867 inches; maximum, (9 P. M., April 25,) 30.008 inches; minimum, (9 P. M., May 1,) 29.540 inches; range, .468. Thermometer—Mean, 50.51 degrees; maximum, (1 P. M., April 27,) 74 degrees; minimum, (5 A. M., April 30,) 38 degrees; range 36. April 28, rain from 10:45 P. M. to midnight; amount of water, .03 inch. April 29, rain from midnight to 2:15 P. M.; amount of water, .36 inch. May 1, rain from 8:30 A. M. to midnight; amount of water, .58 inch. Total of water for week, .97 inch.

Rev. THOMAS STREET delivered a lecture last evening upon "Drinking," at the North Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. The inclement state of the weather did not prevent a large gathering, and throughout the lecture the theme carried with it the marked attention of the audiende. The lecturer took for his text, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." (Prov. 20, chap. iv.)

New-Jersey.

An old resident of Hudson County, who has followed shad-fishing for the past fifty years, and who mourns over the constantly growing scarcity of that most delicious family of the finny tribe, proposes the enactment of a law prohibiting fishing for shad except between the 1st of March and 25th of May, and stopping the wholesale destruction of the small fish which is practiced at many points up the North River, where they are caught in small meshes and used for manure. He also suggests that no net should be permitted to be used with meshes less than five and one-half inches. Such a law would not only protect shad, but bass and other delicious fish common to the Hudson River.

Negotiations are pending for the right of way for the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad between Paterson and tidewater. The proposed extension would not only furnish a new road from the coal regions, but would also be an important passenger route through Central New-York to Lake Ontario, besides giving to Paterson a new and more direct communication with Morris and Warren Counties, N. J., as well as to New-York City.

HENRY A. HELLERMAN has been appointed Postmaster at Hudson City, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. TRIPP.

In the case of BENJAMIN W. COLE, the Sunday School teacher, tried last week in the Passaic County Court, for an alleged outrage on one of his female scholars, the jury returned a verdict of assault.

In the same Court, CHAS. IZEN, convicted of having committed an outrage on a woman at Passaic, was sent to the State Prison five years.

At noon, yesterday, a chimney fire occurred in a rear tenement-house, belonging to Mr. MCMANUS, in Morgan-street, near Grove-street, Jersey City, caused by one of the inmates attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 1—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Turpentine, 29s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 1.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1—11 A. M.

To-day being a holiday the Stock Board is closed.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 1—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firmer but not quotably higher.

PARIS, Saturday, May 1.

Bourse stronger; Rentes, 72f. 5c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 1.

United States Five-twenties closed at 87 for the issue of 1862

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 1.

Petroleum easier; Refined, 51¾f.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 1.

Cotton closed buoyant at last quotations.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, May 2.

United States Five-twenties are quoted to-day at 86¾@86⅞.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 1.

The following is the report of our markets, for the week ending to-day: SUGAR—Large business, but prices steady; market closed buoyant at 8½@9 reals, for Nos. 10 to 12, and 9¾@11 reals, for Nos. 15 to 20, D. S. LARD firm at 20¾c. for tierce, and 22½c. for tins. FLOUR flat at $8 25@$9 87. BUTTER steady at 36c. BACON steady at 19½c. HONEY firm at 4½@4¾ reals. WAX—Yellow quiet at $7 50@$8 12½; White buoyant at $12 12@$12 87½, ℘ arroba. PETROLEUM active at 5½@6½ reals, ℘ gallon. POTATOES, $3 25 ℘ bbl. HAMS active. LUMBER in demand; Yellow Pine, $22; White, $27. SHOOKS for boxes in demand, at 9¾ reals; for hhds. dull, at $2 12½. Empty hhds. steady, at $2 25. FREIGHTS declining; on Sugar to United States, $1 25@$1 50 ℘ box; $5 50@$7 25 ℘ hhd.; on Molasses, ℘ hhd., $3 50@$4 25; ℘ ton to England, 35s.@40s. EXCHANGE—On London, 11½@12 premium; on Paris, 1@1½ ℘ cent. discount; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, ½@1 ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 2½@3 ℘ cent premium. Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 294,500 boxes and 16,000 hhds.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 1.

EXCHANGE on New-York irregular at par, buying, and 1-10 ℘ cent. premium selling. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $4 75@$6 25. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 14½@$1 15; No. 2, $1 10¼; the market was unchanged this afternoon. CORN firmer at 58½c.@59c. for No. 1; 55½c.@55¾c. for No. 2; 49½c.@50½c. for rejected, and 51c.@51½c. for New. OATS active at an advance of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 2 at 58¾c.@59c. RYE quiet at $1 16@$1 16½. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 67½. HIGHWINES firmer; 89c. was asked, and 88c. was offered. Mess PORK, $30 50@$31. LARD dull and nominal at 17¼c.@17½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS nominal at 15c.@15¾c.; Cumberlands, 14½c; Short Ribs, 15¼c.; Short Clear, 15¾c. Live HOGS dull at a decline of 5c.@10c.; sales at $8 60@$9 25 for Fair to Good Choice. Beef CATTLE quiet at $5 25@$6 for Fair to Good Steers; $6 25@$6 50 for Fair to Medium; $6 75@$7 for Good to Choice Second-class Beeves. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and heavy, at 5c. on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 1.

FLOUR in good demand, but prices are unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White, and $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales of small lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 25, and White Canada at $1 60@$1 85. CORN scarce; No. 1 is selling in car lots at 90c.; New Illinois was offered, to arrive, at 70c. OATS dull; small sales of Western at 70c. BARLEY held at $1 80@$1 85 for Canadian. RYE and PEAS inactive. MILLFEED unchanged. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—23,700 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Barley, 4,400 bushels Rye, 639,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 1.

TOBACCO steady, but unchanged. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT easier; Prime and Choice Red, $1 50@$1 70; Fancy White, $2; Spring, in sacks, $1 07½@$1 11½ for Fair to Prime, and $1 15@$1 16 for Choice. CORN dull at 60c.@63½c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE steady at $1 24@$1 26. WHISKY dull at 86c.@87c. PORK dull and unchanged. Bulk MEATS—Loose Shoulders at Keokuk, 11¼c. BACON lower at 13c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull; Choice Country Kettle, 17¼c.; Choice City, 18c. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 25. HOGS, $7@$10. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 1.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT held at $1 35@$1 43 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter. CORN dull and lower; the supply is large; sales at 59c.@60c.; not offered freely. OATS unchanged; the supply is light. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—No sales. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c.; the latter was asked. PROVISIONS dull and nominal, with no demand. Mess PORK held at $31. Bulk MEATS held at 12c.@14½c. BACON, 13c.@16½c.@17c.; concessions of ¼c.@½c. were necessary to make sales. LARD held at 18c. for prime Kettle; there was but little demand. GOLD, 134½. MONEY easy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 1.

FLOUR—A number of sales for export were made to-day on private terms; market steady at $4 37½@$5 25. WHEAT heavy; sales of choice at $1 50. LEGAL TENDERS, 75¼c. MINING STOCKS have been active during the week; a corner has been developed in Sierra Nevada, sending the stock as high as $210; the market closed at a general advance; Alpha, $44; Belcher, $25; Bullion, $32; Chollar, $235; Confidence, $39; Crown Point, $58; Empire Mill, $57; Gould & Curry, $127; Hale & Norcross, $175; Imperial, $83; Kentuck, $260; Occidental, $26; Ophir, $33; Overman, [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 1.

TOBACCO—Sales 91 hhds.; Common and Good Lugs, $4 80@$5 90; Manufacturing Leaf, $24. Mess PORK, $31 25. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅝c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. FLOUR, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 45. CORN, 66c.@68c. OATS, 68c.@70c. RYE, $1 47. WHISKY, 91c. COTTON, 26c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 1.

COTTON firmer; Low Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 226 bales; exports, 243 bales. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75. CORN, 75c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 16½c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 1.

COTTON quiet and steady at 28c. for Middlings. FLOUR dull and irregular. WHEAT dull and weak; Choice Red, $2 15. CORN dull; Prime White, 82c.@84c.; Yellow, 87c. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. for Light; 75c.@78c. for Heavy. RYE dull and nominal at $1 45. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 92c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, May 1.

COTTON quiet; sales 900 bales, including 200 after the close of the market yesterday; Low Middlings, 26¾c.@26½c.; receipts, 145 bales; no exports.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 1.

Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 41½c. RESIN, $1 90@$9. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 26c.@26¼c.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 1.

WHEAT active and firm; Extra White, $1 77@$1 78; No. 1 do., $1 60; No. 2 do., $1 36@$1 37. CORN, 69c. OATS, 65c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 1.

COTTON closed firm; Middlings, 27¼c.; sales, 550 bales; receipts, 375 bales; exports, coastwise, 551 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 1.

COTTON market firmer; sales, 550 bales; receipts, 130 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.@26¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 1.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, —. Gold, 134⅝.

[Advertisement.]

THE WORLD-RENOWNED CARPET STORE, No. 99 BOWERY.—Great bargains in English body and tapestry Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mattings, floor oil-cloths, &c. Don't fail to call on HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	April 21	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Manchester	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	May 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	May 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	May 6	New-York	Bremen.
Celia	May 8	New-York	London.
City of Baltimore	May 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 8	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	May 6	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	May 8	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Manchester*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 2—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—Diedrich Stegmann, Felix Kohn, H. Stovesandt, Geo. Mentrup and wife, F. Baumgarten and child, G. Harbers, Chas. Meyers, Simon Guggenheimer, Jos. Tritt, Geo. Geiger, Cath. Roos, C. C. Weber, Levy Engel, W. Vockervelt and family, Theo. Bouchsein, G. H. Kalteyer, Louise Muller, Pauline Muller, Anna Schwarz, Ludwig Franke, Mrs. M. Franke, H. Wiemann and family, W. Flake, Franz Steiner, Emil Vossler, D. Kuck, Elise Koch, Carl Meier, Geo. Plump and family, A. Rust, Abraham Grundfest, Aug. Lange and wife, Otto Suter, C. Repp and wife, G. Pei, G. Fenrig and family, Anna Isley, G. Schmelke and child, G. Berger, Babette Monat, Christine Werner, Dr. G. A. Maack, Jas. Purdy, Mr. Wood, J. D. Townes, Mr. Janneret, Miss Sophie Hess, James Stark, Mrs. Sturk.

MAY 2—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow*—Wm. Grant, J. F. Gibson, Mrs. Shaw, Eliza Minto, H. McEnan, Mrs. A. Murphy, Arthur Murphy, Mrs. Wilkie, L. L. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. M. Cummings, Jane Nilson, John Latta, Mrs. Latta, E. Latta, Mary Lowrey, Thos. McHutcheon, A. M. Faulds, Niel McNeil, Richard Thomas, L. Clark.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah—J. V. O'Donohue, F. Crary, H. Frians, L. N. Edgar, F. B. Spencer, wife, nurse and 2 children, B. Cutting, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. R. J. Moses, nurse and child, Mrs. B. La Rose, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. N. G. Palmer, Dr. J. B. Foot and lady, Miss M. E. Bond, S. F. Bogart, A. B. Bogart, J. R. Clark, wife and 2 children, W. C. Allen, A. F. Herzog, G. L. Bulkley and wife, J. W. Randall and wife, Mrs. Mumford, Miss Grig, F. S. Salisbury and wife, Miss J. C. Wright and nurse, Miss Chew, Geo. Jones and wife, Miss Jones, R. M. Hunt, Geo. Pardy and wife, H. J. Sarjent, M. E. Griffin, C. Herchfeld, W. J. Edwards, V. M. Seeking, Jr., and 13 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises. 1 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 25 | Gov. Island. 2 14 | Hell Gate.. 3 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen April 17, via Southampton 20th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 835 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds nearly the whole passage. April 27, lat. 44 16, lon. 45 34, passed bark St. Lawrence, (Br.,) bound W.; 29th, lat. 42 49, lon. 57 46, passed steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool for New-York; same date, lat. 42 49, lon. 59, passed ship Jenod, (Br.,) bound W.; May 1, 7 A. M., lat. 40 47, lon. 69 30, passed ship American Congress, from London for New-York. The Hermann arrived off Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. 1st, and was detained outside by an E. gale and thick weather until next morning at daylight.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow April 16, via Moville 17th, with mdse. and 643 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds all the way to the west of the Banks, and from thence variable winds.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah April 29, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans April 25, at 8 A. M., and South Pass at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H B. Cromwell & Co. Was 48 hours from Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans April 24, and Southwest Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool April 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Brig Little Fury, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cunningham, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with hides, &c., to Heney & Parker. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong variable winds and squalls; split sails, &c.; had fine weather the remainder of the passage; crossed the equator April 7, in lon. 39.

Schr. Helene, Bahrs, Nassau April 20, with sugar to Benj. Burgess, of Boston. The H. is bound to Boston; put into this port for repairs, having, April 29, off Delaware Lightship, during a heavy N. E. gale, broke the tiller; will procure a new one and proceed on the voyage.

Schr. Adrian, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Angenora, Lore, Franklin 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Miller, Boston.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. D. H. Vaughn, Parsons, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. E., cloudy.

Below.

Ship American Congress, Jordon, London March 17, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 2—Arr. ship Ceylon, from New-Bedford; brigs Thames, Africa via St. Thomas; Whitsper and Prolus, both from Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2—Arr. steamship Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. Golden City, from St. John's, P. R.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 2—The U. S. steamer De Soto arrived here this morning from New-Orleans having on board the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, en route for Richmond.

In the Roads, steamer Liberty, from Baltimore for Havana.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 1—Arr. schrs. Hudson, Hair, Calais, for Providence; R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, for New-York; Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Georgetown, D. C., for Hyannis; J. J. Little, Little, Philadelphia, for Hingham; Molanta, (Br.,) McBirney, New-York, for Windsor, N. S.

Sld. schrs. Marshall Perrin, American Chief, R. Leach, Kate V. Edwards, Hudson and Molanta.

Spoken, &c.

George—brig, (of Halifax, N. S.,) from Demerara for New-Haven, April 28, no lat., &c.

Salmi—bark, bound to Philadelphia, April 30, lat. 40 34, lon. 69 12.—(Both by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.)

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, March 12, bark M. H. Culbert, for New-York in 4 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, from New-York April 22, arrived at 10:30 last night.

The Inman steamship Etna, from New-York April 20, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, May 2.—The Hamburg-American steamship Allemannia, from New-York April 21, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.

The Hamburg-American steamship Teutonia, from New-Orleans for Hamburg, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2.—The steamship Main, from New-York for Bremen, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The steamship Aleppo, from New-York, arrived out on Monday last.

REMOVAL!

FREEMAN & BURR

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES

REMOVED TO 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

(Between Broadway and Nassau-st.)

REMOVAL.

V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

beg to announce that they have removed their place of business from No. 2 *Maiden-lane* to

652 BROADWAY

(between Bleecker and Bond sts., and offer, from their Spring importations, a complete and elegant assortment of their specialties in

WATCHES, HORSE-TIMERS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES AND FANCY GOODS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NARDIN WATCH.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,) Nos. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

YOUTHS' FRENCH WALKING SUITS
YOUTHS' BUSINESS SUITS
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS
BOYS' DRESS SUITS
CHILDREN'S GARIBALDI SUITS
CHILDREN'S BISMARCK SUITS
CHILDREN'S BOULEVARD SUITS
CHILDREN'S CENT'L PARK SUITS
CHILDREN'S FRANKLIN SUITS

SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.

GAS FIXTURES.

We are selling our entire Stock of Solid Bronze Gas Fixtures at less than the actual cost of manufacture.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

TOWNSEND & KING, IMPORTERS,

Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.,

OFFER TO THE TRADE THE BEST MAKE OF

BLACK ALPACAS

IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

AITKEN & MILLER

Having removed to their new store,

Broadway, Cor. 18th-st.,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, STRAW HATS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

WHERE?

WHERE SHOULD YOU GO FOR YOUR HOUSE FURNISHING,

China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, &c., BUT TO

BASSFORD'S,

COOPER INSTITUTE?

THE BEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK TO GO.

EVERYBODY GOES THERE.

Improved French Range.

MANUFACTURED BY BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., NOS. 247 AND 249 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Musical Boxes

The largest and oldest depot in America. Fresh novelties by nearly every steamer. Fine supply of fancy goods. Swiss carved goods. Fine gold and silver watches. M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 Broadway, New-York.

FISH AND PROVISIONS.

GEORGE C. PARKER & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray, New-York,

Would invite the attention of dealers to their stock of goods, comprising

Mackerel,	Pork,	Cincinnati Bagged Hams,
Codfish,	Hams,	N. Y. City Bagged Hams,
Pollock,	Shoulders,	Extra Sugar-cured,
Shad,	Bacon,	Western Bagged Hams,
Whitefish,	Smoked Beef,	Bagged Shoulders,
Bluefish,	Mess Beef,	Bagged Beef,
Salmon,	Tongues,	Dried Fruits,
Herring,	Lard,	White Beans,
Halibut,	Butter,	Pure Cider Vinegar,
Salt,	Cheese,	Kerosene, in bbls. & tins,

which they offer at the very lowest rates.

Orders solicited, and carefully and promptly filled. Consignments of country produce will receive our best attention. Quick sales and prompt returns.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

All the Spring styles from the European markets are now in stock.

Buyers at wholesale or retail who want the best selections from all markets may save time by calling on G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st.

SILVER WARE.

TIFFANY & CO., THE ONLY RETAIL HOUSE manufacturing their own silver ware, call attention to their present large and fresh stock, to which they are daily receiving additions of

STERLING SILVER TEA SERVICES, URNS, TEA-KETTLES, FRUIT-BOWLS, &C., DINNER SERVICES, TUREENS, DISHES, EPERGNES, WINE-COOLERS, &C., TABLE ARTICLES, FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, &C.,

with a great variety of fancy articles in cases for

WEDDING PRESENTS, PRESENTATION SERVICES.

SPECIAL ARTICLES made to order. Designs and estimates furnished.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NO. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS CASTERS, CUTLERY,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE FOR PARTIES CONTEMPLATING

HOUSEKEEPING

ON THE

1ST OF MAY.

Adams, Chandler & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

Gorham Mf'g Company

STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

Great Reduction in Prices.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS or DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at Prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,200.

OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.

EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,

11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON.

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, REFRIGERATORS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c.

LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT

F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

DU BARRY'S delicious health-restoring food

REVALENTA

has effected 70,000 cures, including the Pope of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Phthisis, Liver, Nervous, Bilious and Stomach disorders and Children's complaints.

It saves fifty times its cost in medicines.

1 lb., $1 25; 2 lbs., $2 25; 12 lbs., $10; 24 lbs., $18.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, BROWN, 635 Broadway, and all grocers and chemists.

WILCOX SILVER PLATE CO.,

Manufacturers of the finest quality of Electro Plate, invite the attention of the trade to their stock of Silver-plated Goods at their new salesroom, No. 21 Maiden-lane. All goods bearing their trade mark are warranted quadruple plate. Factories at West Meriden, Conn.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

New Spring styles, with specialties, wholesale or retail, at the curtain store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 305, May 1, 1869

75, 33, 18, 66, 23, 15, 11, 22, 6, 45, 51, 2, 48.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 306, May 1, 1869.

70, 77, 10, 15, 38, 36, 74, 21, 59, 39, 18, 25, 40.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 329, May 1, 1869.

30, 71, 42, 35, 20, 59, 41, 25, 55, 12, 53, 28, 8.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 330, May 1, 1869.

31, 12, 70, 62, 30, 39, 35, 23, 41, 48, 5, 57, 63.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.